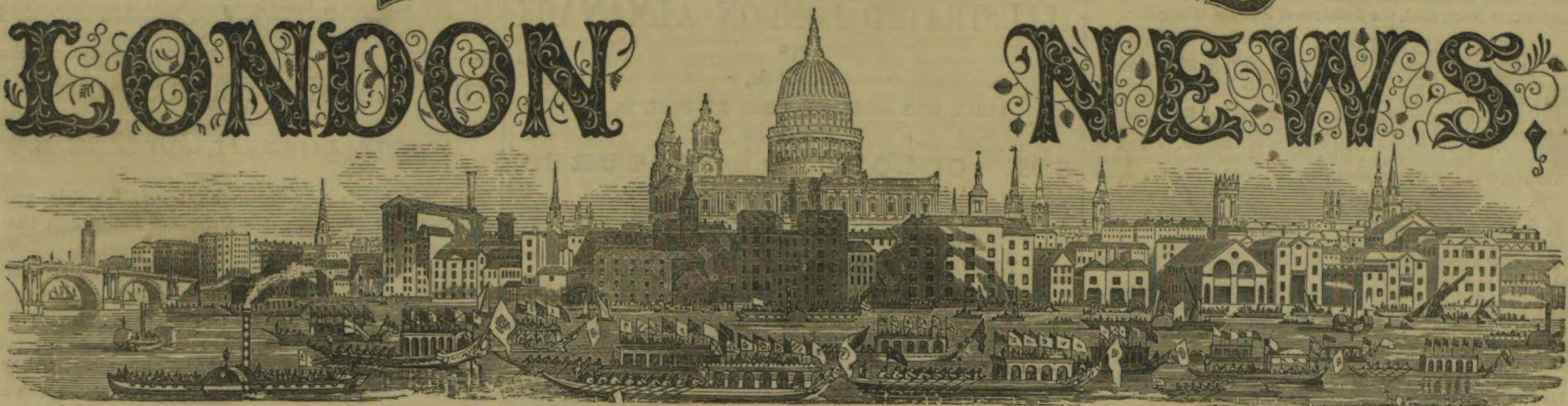


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1785.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

WITH  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE LIVINGSTONE AID EXPEDITION: CROSSING A RIVER IN EAST AFRICA.



BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Shinnah, Newcastle, in the county of Down, the wife of Vesey E. Knox, Esq., J.P., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Noer, Kiel, the Countess of Noer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th ult., at Christ Church, Missouri, by the Rev. H. D. James, M.A., Captain George M'Call, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Annie A. K., daughter of the late J. K. Fraser, Esq.

On the 11th inst., at Upper Helmsley Church, by the Rev. Charles Slingsby Atkinson, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Alford, Rector of Upper Helmsley, Samuel Key, Esq., second surviving son of the Rev. S. Key, of Fulford Hall, Yorks, to Blanche Lefroy Whittell, youngest daughter of the late J. F. Whittell, Esq., of Upper Helmsley, and Westow, in the same county.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Antwerp, Eliza Georgiana, relict of Abraham Ellerman, Esq., K.H., aged 83 years and 8 months.

On the 9th inst., at Edinburgh, Lachlan Campbell MacGoun, Esq., for many years resident in Mexico.

On the 2nd inst., at 27, Ventnor-villas, Cliftonville, suddenly, of heart disease, Evelyn Blanche, beloved wife of James Campbell Stratford, late Captain 2nd Queen's Royals.

On the 7th inst., at Chesham-street, Lady C. Lane Fox, in her 75th year.

On the 8th inst., at Crosswood Park, Cardiganshire, the Earl of Lisburne.

On the 10th inst., at Farming Woods, Northamptonshire, Lord Lyvelen, G.C.B., in his 73rd year.

On the 9th ult., at sea, on board the P.O. Company's steamer Venetia, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Combe, B.S.C., officiating Commandant of H.M. 10th Bengal Native Infantry, youngest son of the late Boyce Combe, police magistrate.

On the 12th inst., at 6, Busby-place, Camden-road, of typhoid fever, Anthony Francis, eldest child of Francis G. Claudet, Esq., late of New Westminster, British Columbia, aged 8 years and 7 months.

\*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. the Rev. Dr. J. W. Vivian, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. F. Willis, Rector of Letcombe-Bassett. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain; probably the Rev. Canon Kingsley. St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Church, Dean of St. Paul's; 3 p.m., Rev. Erskine W. Knollys. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monnell, Hon. Chaplain to the Queen. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, Rector of the Temple. French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, incumbent.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17. Crystal Palace National Poultry and Pigeon Show (four days). Medical Society, 8 p.m. Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity). St. James's Hall, Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m. Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (probably, Mr. J. Tavernor Perry on the Medieval Brickwork of Pomerania). South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauw on Vocal, Instrumental, and Dance Music). London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Carboniferous Period and Formation of Coal). Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. T. N. Kingsmill on Tang, the Compiler; Mr. R. C. Childers on the Sinhalese Language). South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Lectures to Working Men, Professor Guthrie on Heat). Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Webster, O.C., on Copyright as Affecting the Property of British Authors in Foreign Countries).

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18. Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Pathological Society, 8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Modern Locomotives). Statistical Society, 7.45 (the president's address). Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity). Dr. B. Behr's lecture on German Literature, at Willis's Rooms, 8. St. Paul's Cathedral, Lectures to Working Men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Lightfoot on the Fall of Paganism in the Roman Empire). Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. Edward L. Moss on a Vergularian Actinozoön; papers by Dr. O.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA. FORTY-SECOND SEASON.—FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 21. Haydn's Service, No. 1; Mendelssohn's "Christus" and Handel's Dettingen "Te Deum." Dec. 5, "Israel in Egypt." Dec. 12, "Messiah." Principal vocalists, Macrae Ebbertson, Mrs. Suter, Madame Fatey, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Stanley, Mr. C. Henry. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready. Subscription for series of ten concerts, admitting also to the Great Choral Meeting of 2000 Voices at Exeter Hall, and to the Handel Festival Performances at Crystal Palace in June next: Stalls, £2 3s.; Area, numbered in rows, £2 2s.; Unreserved, £1 1s. Office, 6, Exeter Hall.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will give his FIRST PIANO-FORTE RECITAL, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, to commence at Three o'clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 2s. Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 54, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Brown, and Co., 48, Cheap-side; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

MARK TWAIN at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Mr. George Dolby begs to announce that, owing to the success which attended Mark Twain's late course of lectures, he has succeeded in engaging him to REAPPEAR at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, when he will deliver his LECTURE entitled OUR FELLOW-SAVINGS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The LECTURE will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and on Wednesday and Friday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; at the Ticket-Office and Libraries; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, 14, Tottenham-court-road, W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1874, CONTAINING SIX COLOURED PICTURES, TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF MARRIAGE CUSTOMS, TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS; ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES; THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN; THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD; HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS; LISTS OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND OFFICERS; BANKERS; LAW AND UNIVERSITY TERMS; FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS; ANNIVERSARIES; ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED DURING THE SESSION OF 1873; REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE; OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS; CHRISTIAN, JEWISH, AND MOHAMMADAN CALENDARS; TABLES OF STAMPS, TAXES, AND GOVERNMENT DUTIES; TIMES OF HIGH WATER; POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS; TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AMOUNT OF USEFUL AND VALUABLE INFORMATION, WHICH HAS DURING THE PAST TWENTY-NINE YEARS MADE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK THE MOST ACCEPTABLE AND ELEGANT COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY OR DRAWING-ROOM TABLE; WHILE IT IS UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE BY FAR THE CHEAPEST ALMANACK EVER PUBLISHED.

The unprecendented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is included in an elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room-table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 138, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N., Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.				
November	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.
5	29.384	47.7	46.5	96	10	40.2	52.5	ESE. SSW.		234	.517
6	29.325	46.6	45.0	95	8	43.9	49.5	E. SW.		214	.095
7	29.623	45.6	43.4	92	9	41.0	49.7	SW. SSW.		121	.014
8	29.931	46.3	43.5	91	8	42.0	49.9	SSW. NE.		453	.000
9	29.963	44.6	38.2	80	10	45.7	48.5	ENE. NE.		622	.159
10	30.131	45.6	43.0	91	10	42.2	43.4	E. ENE.		393	.000
11	30.203	42.5	36.0	80	7	41.7	45.9	RNE. NE.		273	.609

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.422 29.365 29.564 29.915 30.064 30.113 30.257  
Temperature of Air .. 50.7° 49.9° 48.9° 49.7° 47.9° 47.9° 43.7°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 49.6° 47.8° 44.7° 44.4° 42.8° 45.1° 49.4°  
Direction of Wind .. .. .. SE. S. SW. SSW. SE. E. E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 50	12 0	12 0	12 1	12 1	12 2	12 3

STEAM.—LONDON TO CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyah, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS AND CO.'S DUCAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Argyll and the Western Isles	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Devonshire .. .. .	3015	Whittie.	Dec. 15.
Duke of Buccleuch .. .. .	3015	—	—
Duke of Lancaster .. .. .	3015	—	—
Duke of Sutherland .. .. .	3015	Edward	Sailed.
Duke of Argyll .. .. .	3015	Barrie	Sailed.

The Duke of Devonshire will be dispatched about Dec. 15. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 40 s., 50 s., and 55 s., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenfields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leaden-

The Duke of Devonshire will be dispatched about Dec. 15. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 40 gs., 50 gs., and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 20, Abchurch-lane, and to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 20, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS IS NOW OPEN AT T. McLEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. THE MOORE AND BURGES MINSTRELS. NOW IN THE TENTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES. LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Parterre, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chattemont.—Last Four Weeks of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes. Characters by Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Dolhin, J. Morris, Thorne, Froume, M. D. Byrnes, Lickfold, Banks, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames H. Coveney, Milne, Melville, Adeline Gedda, &c. The performance will commence with a Farcical Musical Ecceitricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. After "Antony and Cleopatra," a Ballet Divertissement, in which Miss Kate Vaughan and her celebrated Ballet Troupe will appear. To conclude with an Original Comic Ballet d'Action entitled THE RIVALS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, now Open for the regular Season.—Every Evening at Seven, BLUE DEVILS, after which the Haymarket Comedy, in three acts, THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Lovibond. Concluding with HIS FIRST CHAMPAGNE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Every Evening, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. Henry Clayton, Beaumont, Henry Forrester, J. B. Howard, F. Charles, Carter, E. F. Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thiere and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Messrs. Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by SINGSOX AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter; Miss Pouncefort, &c. Conclude with S. S. MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7. Morning Performance of RICHELIEU, Saturday Next, Nov. 22.

CHARING-CROSS THEATRE.—At Seven the STRANGE GENTLEMAN; at 7.45, OUR PET; New Comedy by Conway Edwards, Mr. J. H. Allen, Messrs. Carlyle, Vining, and C. Parkes. And the LAST OF THE LEGENDS, with Song, by W. H. C. Nation, Misses E. Pitt, Vining, Cecil, Mowbray, Harold; Messrs. A. Wood, Yarnold, F. Wood, and Ballet.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglas.—Third Week and great success the Adelphi Drama, THE WANDERING JEW. Adelphi Artists, Scenery, Effects, and Costumes. NOTICE.—In consequence of the success of "The Wandering Jew," the Engagement has been prolonged until Nov. 22, Two Weeks Longer. MONDAY, NOV. 17, and Every Evening, at Seven.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SCIENCE and ART for WOMEN. A COURSE OF NINE LECTURES will be delivered by ERNST PAUER, Esq., on the Different Forms of Vocal, Instrumental, and Dance Music (Three Lectures) and on the Art and Science of Piano-forte Playing (Six Lectures), commencing on SATURDAY, NOV. 22, at 2.30 p.m., instead of Monday, Nov. 10, as announced in the prospectus. For Prospectus apply to the Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, Treasurer, at the Museum. Fee for the Course 10s.; first three Lectures only, 6s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

The Ninth of November having fallen this year on a Sunday, the annual Civic Procession through the metropolis and the Banquet at Guildhall were postponed till Monday last. Neither of them showed any diminution of its characteristic splendour. Some score of years ago, or perhaps a little less, there prevailed in London a feeling of distaste for this Municipal Festival. Disparaging comments were made upon it by the press. No very eager interest was taken in it by the populace. It was laughed at as child's-play thrust into the midst of business, and the pomp and the glitter of it were looked down upon as theatrical. A change, however, has come over public sentiment in reference to this annual ceremony. To what cause or causes the change may be attributed we should find it a task of some difficulty to point out. But, unquestionably, as a matter of fact, the Lord Mayor's Show and the succeeding Guildhall Banquet have ceased for a considerable time past to evoke the somewhat contemptuous criticism which once assailed them. Possibly the more luxurious style of life in the present day disposes men to look with interest, if not with approval, upon customs handed down to the present generation from bygone ages, the observance of which serves to unite the present with the past, and to act as a conductor by which the life of our forefathers becomes to a certain extent identified with our own. Perhaps Europe has been passing through a series of struggles which have commended to thoughtful minds the worth of a tradition. Be this as it may, there is a general disposition to regard with increasing respect practices that can plead antiquity in their favour; and the Ninth of November in the city of London, spite of fogs and rain from which it is not often free, has come to be looked upon again as an acceptable gala day.

No political importance attaches to the ceremonies or to the festivities of the day. The citizens of London wisely keep separate municipal and Imperial politics. Few people care to inquire to what party the new Lord Mayor belongs, and the welcome given to her Majesty's Ministers has seldom any perceptible relation to the political doctrines they profess to represent. The banquet, however, is very commonly looked forward to as closing a period of torpor in the political world, and some curiosity is excited to detect, if possible, in the tone and substance of the Chief Minister's speech at Guildhall some intimation, more or less distinct, of what is contemplated for the next Parliamentary Session. This eager prying into "the secrets of the Cabinet" is seldom rewarded with success. The after-dinner oratory in response to the toasts proposed by the Lord Mayor and drunk by his distinguished guests flows for the most part within well-defined channels, and seldom elicits any criticism but that which relates to the good taste and grace with which customary sentiments are expressed. Nevertheless, the speech of the Prime Minister, when present, does occasionally glimmer with a light which coincides with the then prevailing sentiment of the nation, and is oftentimes scanned with unreasonable keenness for traces, however faint, of a forthcoming policy.

We need hardly say that Mr. Gladstone, on Monday last, acquitted himself of the task that fell to his lot with the ability and eloquence demanded by his reputation. He said it was his duty to tell his audience as little as possible of the secrets of the Cabinet, and it cannot be justly laid to his charge that he overstepped the limits of that duty. Yet he made a long speech, and he threw into it no little animation and interest. For there are always great national topics to be discussed, which belong equally to all political parties, and which concern the well-being of the people at large, without requiring to be dealt with as matters of controversy. The material condition of her Majesty's subjects in general, the relations subsisting between her Government and the Governments of other civilised States, the influences which operate at the time upon the prosperity of the country, the facts which invite and secure confidence in the stability of national institutions, and the contemporaneous events which appeal to us for sympathy with or admiration of other great communities, will always furnish topics for pleasing declamation. Mr. Gladstone knows how to handle such topics instructively as well as gracefully. He radiates upon them, as if by the spontaneous affinities of his mind, a glow of high moral sentiment, and his own earnestness of manner leaves the impress of his thoughts upon the intellect and the heart of the assembly that he addresses.

Taken altogether—the spectacle, the banquet, and the oratory—the new Lord Mayor may be congratulated on the success of his inauguration. One cannot but regret, however, that the institution over which he is called to preside, and which can show so many results of its working which are of an indisputably beneficial character, should be so completely cut off from by far the



larger portion of this huge metropolis. These "outward and visible signs" of a thoroughly organised system of municipal government are not, perhaps, of any great value in themselves, but that reality for which they stand is quite as desirable for the population outside the walls of the City as for that within them. It is hardly creditable to our times that no plan has yet been devised—or, at any rate, adopted—for extending the invaluable advantages of municipal organisation to the millions of the inhabitants of the metropolis who are still without them. No doubt, the difficulties in the way are great and formidable; but can it be affirmed with truth that they are insuperable? Perhaps, as years roll on, the necessities of the case will overwhelm the spirit of antagonism which has been too potent in its influence upon the treatment of this question. London, perhaps, is too vast, too multitudinous, too various in its social elements, to admit of that unity which characterises even the greatest of our provincial municipalities. But one cannot but wish that the City Corporation may before long be linked in some kind of friendly association with other metropolitan organisations of a like character, and that the Lord Mayor of London may come at length to be looked upon, in reality as well as in fiction, as bearing rule over its entire population. Meanwhile, we recognise with grateful feelings the good that we already possess, and if we are anxious in any way to modify it it is only in order that it may be more largely and equally shared by the immense numbers of fellow-citizens who need and deserve it.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Prince Leopold has been confined to the house for a few days from slight indisposition. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, passed three days last week at the Glassalt Shiel, returning to the castle on Saturday last. The weather was inclement during her Majesty's sojourn at the Royal Cottage. Lady Cecilia Hay arrived at Balmoral. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Archibald Campbell of Lomnay officiated. The Rev. Dr. Taylor and the Rev. Archibald Campbell dined with her Majesty. On the following day Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her accustomed daily drives on Deeside.

The Queen has appointed George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., physician extraordinary to her Majesty, to be one of the physicians in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir Henry Holland, Bart., deceased, and Edward Henry Sieveking, M.D., to be one of her Majesty's physicians extraordinary.

The Queen has raised to the Peerage Admiral the Hon. Edward Grenville Howard, of Castle Howard, Yorkshire, under the title of Lord Lannerton.

The Hon. Francis Drummond has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour to her Majesty.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham House yesterday (Friday) week from visiting the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Elvedon Hall, Suffolk; the Princess of Wales, with her children, having continued at Sandringham during his Royal Highness's absence. The Prince attained his thirty-second year on Sunday. The auspicious anniversary was observed with the customary honours. The cottagers and work-people upon the Royal estates in Norfolk had their usual dinner at Sandringham on the birthday eve, and the accustomed presents were distributed. Prince Arthur joined the family circle at Sandringham. In the metropolis Royal salutes were fired, and the bells of various churches rung. The Prince's tradespeople dined together, to the number of 240, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday evening, the Prince having presented two fine bucks for the occasion. The illuminations of those establishments under Royal patronage were general. At Windsor Royal salutes were fired on Monday. The Prince left Sandringham on Monday on a visit to Lord Walsingham at Merton Hall, Norfolk. The Princess and the Royal children remain at Sandringham.

### THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Coburg on Sunday for Darmstadt, whence his Royal Highness proceeded to England. The Duke arrived at Charing-cross station on Wednesday morning by the ordinary mail-train from Dover. His Royal Highness drove in one of the Prince of Wales's carriages to Buckingham Palace—his own residence, Clarence House, undergoing extensive enlargement and repairs. The Duke has since left for Sandringham, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess Brunnow have returned to Chesham House from Brighton.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House, on Tuesday, from Dunrobin Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at their residence in Pall-mall from Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Ripon has returned to Studley Royal from visiting the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at his seat in Norfolk.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have left Spencer House, St. James's, for Dublin.

The Countess of Feversham has arrived at Albert-gate from Duncombe Park, York.

Earl Grosvenor has arrived at Esrick Park, York, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wenlock.

Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth have arrived at No. 7, Mansfield-street, from Upottery Manor, Devonshire.

Lord and Lady Ruthven have left Freeland House, Perthshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland at Raby Castle.

Lord and Lady Clarence Paget have left Brown's Hotel for Plaslanfair.

Lady Charles Wellesley and the Misses Wellesley have arrived at Conholt Park, Andover.

Field Marshal Sir William and Lady Gomm have left town for Brighton.

Field Marshal Sir William Gomm, G.C.B., entered upon his ninetieth year on Monday, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The report on the health of the Navy, recently published, contains the death of a seaman who had been in the habit of smoking forty cigars a day.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The directors of the Bank of England yesterday week raised the minimum rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent. It has not been so high since May, 1866.

Mr. Richard Davy, F.R.C.S., lecturer on anatomy and teacher of operative surgery in the medical school, has been elected surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, in the room of Mr. G. Legge Pearce, F.R.C.S., resigned.

A large political meeting in favour of the equalisation of the county and borough franchise was held on Tuesday night in Cremorne Gardens. Sir Charles Dilke and Sir Henry Hoare were the principal speakers.

Mr. Peter M'Kinlay, iron merchant, of Paul's Pier Wharf, has been elected to represent the ward of Castle Baynard in the Court of Common Council, in the room of Mr. Parker, who resigned in consequence of ill-health.

After the swearing-in of Alderman Lusk as the new Lord Mayor, on Saturday last, Sir Sydney Waterlow gave the last banquet of his year of office at the Mansion House, having his successor on his right hand.

The members of the Society of Friends have this week held a conference, the principal object of which is "to inquire into the causes that are retarding its increase and producing a marked diminution in the attendance at the meetings."

The evening meetings for the discussion of subjects of general interest, held during the winter months in the hall of Sion College, were resumed on Tuesday, when the opening address, on "The Reign of Law," was delivered by Dr. Carpenter, Registrar of the University of London and President last year of the British Association. At the second meeting, to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 2, the introductory paper, on "The Temple at Jerusalem," will be read by Mr. Fergusson.

The volunteer fire brigades from Barnet, Beckenham, Bromley, Crawley, Croydon, Eastbourne, Finchley, Hendon, London and Suburban, Penton, South Metropolitan, South Norwood, West Kent, and Wood-green, entered into competition at the Crystal Palace, on Monday, for prizes offered by the company, to encourage the competing brigades to greater skill and efficiency in their useful work. The whole competition was most interesting and successful. In the evening the last exhibition of fireworks for 1873 was given.

The boys in the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, have been remarkably successful in the Science and Art Department at South Kensington this year. Six passed first class in animal physiology, six second, and only one failed. Edward C. Dawkins, who is only thirteen years of age, has won one of the four medals given for the United Kingdom, and is the youngest boy who has gained a medal this year. In physical geography one boy passed first class, thirty passed second, and only eight failed. In drawing this institution has maintained its place at the head of all the "common schools" in England.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday, Mr. Freeman, in bringing up the report of the finance committee, moved a resolution which authorised the borrowing from the Public Works Loan Commissioners of the further sum of £250,000 (making £750,000 in all), for the purpose of providing accommodation for 112,655 children in the district of the metropolis as required by the Education Department; the above sum of £250,000 to be secured by a charge on the school fund and local rates, and to be repaid, with interest at the rate of £3 10s. per cent per annum, by fifty equal instalments. The resolution was carried, with a verbal modification.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society on Thursday week—Dr. Odling, F.R.S., &c., president, in the chair—the president delivered a short address congratulating the Fellows on taking possession of their new rooms in Burlington House. A paper was then read by Mr. David Howard "On the Optical Properties of some Modifications of the Cinchona Alkaloids," being an elaborate investigation of the variations in the rotatory powers of this class of bodies when examined by the polarimeter. The other communications were a "Preliminary Notice on the Oils of Wormwood and Citronella," by C. R. A. Wright, D. Sc.; "On the Estimation of Nitrates on Potable Waters," by W. F. Donkin, B.A.; and a "Note on the Action of Iodine Trichloride upon Carbon Disulphide," by Mr. J. B. Hannay. The meeting adjourned until Thursday, Nov. 20.

The births in London last week were 2458, and the deaths 1832. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 48 and the deaths by 296 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four preceding weeks had been equal to 19, 20, 22, and 26 per 1000, further rose last week to 28, a considerably higher rate than has prevailed in any previous week this year. A considerable proportion of the excess of deaths may be directly referred (the Registrar thinks) to the recent low temperature, which caused a large increase in the mortality from diseases of the lungs. The mean temperature of the air was 44.9 deg., or 0.8 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the fifty years 1814-63, as determined by Mr. Glaisher. The highest day temperature in the shade was 55.2 deg. on Monday, and the lowest night temperature 28.7 deg. on Tuesday.

Lord Mayor's Day was celebrated, on Monday, with the usual formalities. The civic procession set out from Guildhall about half-past one, and, slowly threading its way through some of the City streets, entered the ward of Aldgate, of which the new Lord Mayor is the representative in the Court of Aldermen. An address of congratulation was there presented to his Lordship, who having briefly replied, progress was resumed. The procession reached Westminster shortly before three o'clock, and the principal civic dignitaries having entered the Court of Exchequer, the Lord Mayor was introduced to the Judges by the Recorder, and a complimentary speech was made by the Lord Chief Baron. His Lordship deviated from the beaten path of judicial compliment, and offered some pregnant suggestions relative to civic administration. He expressed strong sympathy with the movement initiated by Sir Sydney Waterlow for improving the homes of the poor. Having declared a doubt about the speedy intervention of Parliament to confer a chamber of commerce on the City, his Lordship mentioned the dormant Court of Hustings as a commercial tribunal which might be easily revived and adapted to present circumstances. The Lord Mayor having made the usual declarations, the pageant returned to the City by way of the Thames Embankment. As on former occasions, the line of route was crowded with spectators, although the weather, more especially in the early part of the day, was wet and cheerless. The ceremony at Westminster was followed by a splendid banquet at Guildhall, which was attended by a large number of distinguished guests, including most of her Majesty's Ministers. The Prime Minister made a long speech, in which he rebutted the recent charge of "plundering and blundering" by showing that the nation was never before so strong, peaceful, and prosperous. In a like hopeful strain the other Ministers present responded for their departments of the public service.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

There may possibly still be a few old-fashioned race-goers who retire into winter quarters immediately after the Houghton meeting, and resolutely abjure any further sport until roared by the sound of the Lincoln saddling-bell; but that does not alter the fact that the Messrs. Topham afforded their patrons four most enjoyable days at Liverpool last week, where the size of the fields far exceeded those which usually come to the post at Newmarket, and many very high-class horses competed. Tuesday was the least interesting day, but we must not omit to note the victories of Surinam and Sir Robert Walpole—two horses that have hitherto treated their backers very cruelly; while Tangible once more showed his fine speed by successfully conceding age and weight to most of his seven opponents over a five-furlong course. He is one of the handsomest horses in training, and, being quite sound, will probably prove a cheap purchase to Sir George Chetwynd at 1200 gs.

On Wednesday Eucalyptus (8 st. 12 lb.) ran very well indeed in the Molyneux Nursery, for though defeated by the King of Trumps—Ella filly (7 st.), it was no mean feat to succeed in giving weight to all the rest of the field, which included Pageant (8 st.). Though there were only two runners for the Bickerstaffe Cup, it was decidedly the race of the week, and Prince Charlie's warmest admirers might well feel nervous when they saw him set to concede 14 lb. to a horse like Oxonian. People connected with the Woodyates stable said that it was impossible he could win; but there is evidently no such word in the Prince's vocabulary, and, leaving the post with the quickness of a pony, he waited on his opponent till they got inside the distance, and then won as he chose by a length. In all his ten successive victories this year, he has never, in our opinion, shown form quite equal to this; and, though it might pay best to send him to the stud at once, we sincerely trust that he will be allowed another season on the turf. There are so many weight-for-age races such as the Queen's Stand Plate, the Fernhill Stakes, the Stockbridge Cup, the Fitzwilliam Stakes, &c., that he could scarcely lose, and a match between him and Sterling over the D.M. would indeed be an addition to the programme of the Newmarket Craven Meeting. In the Great Lancashire Stakes Kingcraft (7 st. 12 lb.) gained his first victory since the Derby, and, though it is poor compensation for eighteen successive defeats, we believe that Lord Falmouth will be satisfied with it, and that the fine-looking coward has run his last race. He was wonderfully lucky in meeting the worst field that ever contested the "blue ribbon," and we believe that his heart was broken in that desperate struggle for the Middle Park Plate, when he ran home head and head with Frivolity and Sunshine. Vanderdecken (8 st. 12 lb.) was not a length behind Kingcraft; but his performances this year have hardly fulfilled the high promise which he gave towards the end of last season.

The Grand Sefton Handicap steeplechase was the chief event of the Thursday, but it only brought out a moderate field, and was won easily by Congress (10 st. 12 lb.), Mr. Studd's unlucky mare Jealousy (10 st.) being second. Reform (13 st. 2 lb.), in spite of his welter weight, won the Becher Handicap just as he chose, and the performance was the more remarkable from the fact that he was quite worthless as a flat racer. Only fifteen came to the post for the Liverpool Autumn Cup, which, according to recent precedent, was run on the last day of the meeting. Any deficiency in numbers was, however, amply redeemed by the quality of the competitors, which included two previous winners of the race, Whinyard (6 st. 7 lb.) and Vanderdecken (8 st. 11 lb.); two Chester Cup winners, Inveresk (8 st. 2 lb.) and Field Marshal (8 st. 5 lb.); an Ebor Handicap heroine, Louise Victoria (7 st. 6 lb.); and a Cesarewitch winner, King Lud (7 st. 12 lb.), besides such well-tried performers as Sterling (9 st. 4 lb.), Lilian (8 st. 3 lb.), Bertram (8 st. 6 lb.), and Syrian (8 st.). Redworth (6 st. 4 lb.), who was said to have been tried to be as good as Kingcraft at level weights, ran well to the distance, when he was done with, and one of the grandest finishes ever seen resulted in the success of Sterling by a head, Louise Victoria beating King Lud for second place by the same distance. The victory of Sterling (who, it is said, will not run again) was a fitting sequel to his two superb efforts in the Cambridgeshire, and quite eclipses all previous handicap performances this season, if we except that of Winslow at Lewes.

The Border Union (Longtown) Coursing Meeting, which took place last week, was a great success, the weather being very favourable, and, except on the first day, hares proving good and plentiful. Among the sixty-four nominations in the Netherby Cup were several Waterloo dogs; but favourites had a very bad time of it, Joan, Dreaded Falcon, Diacticus, Iona, Grig, and Iron Shell all failing to win a single course. In the first ties matters did not improve much, and eventually two rank outsiders—Tyrant and Riot Act—divided. The puppies which ran in the Derby and Oaks Stakes were not, on the whole, a very grand lot, though Fugitive, by Cock Robin—Fortuna, who divided the Derby with Trumpeter, by Master Birnie—Leah, must be pretty smart, as it is scarcely a month since he divided the Wigtownshire St. Leger. The Oaks was divided between Indian Squaw, by Abercrombie—Meg, and Pell Mell, by Blairgowrie—Paragon, the latter of whom was very recently purchased by her present owner for only £15. The Sundorne (Salop) Meeting was completely ruined by the scarcity of game, so, though many good greyhounds were engaged, neither the Uffington nor Sundorne Cups could be run through twice.

Recent American papers inform us of the death of J. C. Heenan, the opponent of Tom Sayers in the great international prize-fight which took place in 1860. Heenan has never been really well since his fight with King in 1863, when there can be little doubt that he was poisoned.

The winter meeting of the London Athletic Club will take place at Lillie Bridge this (Saturday) afternoon.

The Board of Trade statistics for October and the last ten months of the present year show that our import and export transactions continue steadily to increase. During the ten months of this year the value of our imports was £307,485,011, and our export £216,016,759, compared with £293,123,189 and £212,872,388 respectively in 1872. It will thus be seen, however, that our imports are increasing at a greater rate than our exports. Among the former the principal increase is in wheat.

A meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce was held, on Monday, to consider the operation of the Bank Act of 1844 in view of the present monetary crisis. After a long discussion, the Chamber, by a large majority, declared that the said Act was unsound in principle, throwing upon one establishment the entire pressure of a financial crisis and placing in the hands of its directors the entire control of the monetary affairs of the country. The meeting condemned the extension of its operation to Scotland because it tended to monopoly and was opposed to freedom of trade. Such a state of matters as was manifested by the results of the Act should not be allowed to continue, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be urged to have the matter fully considered.



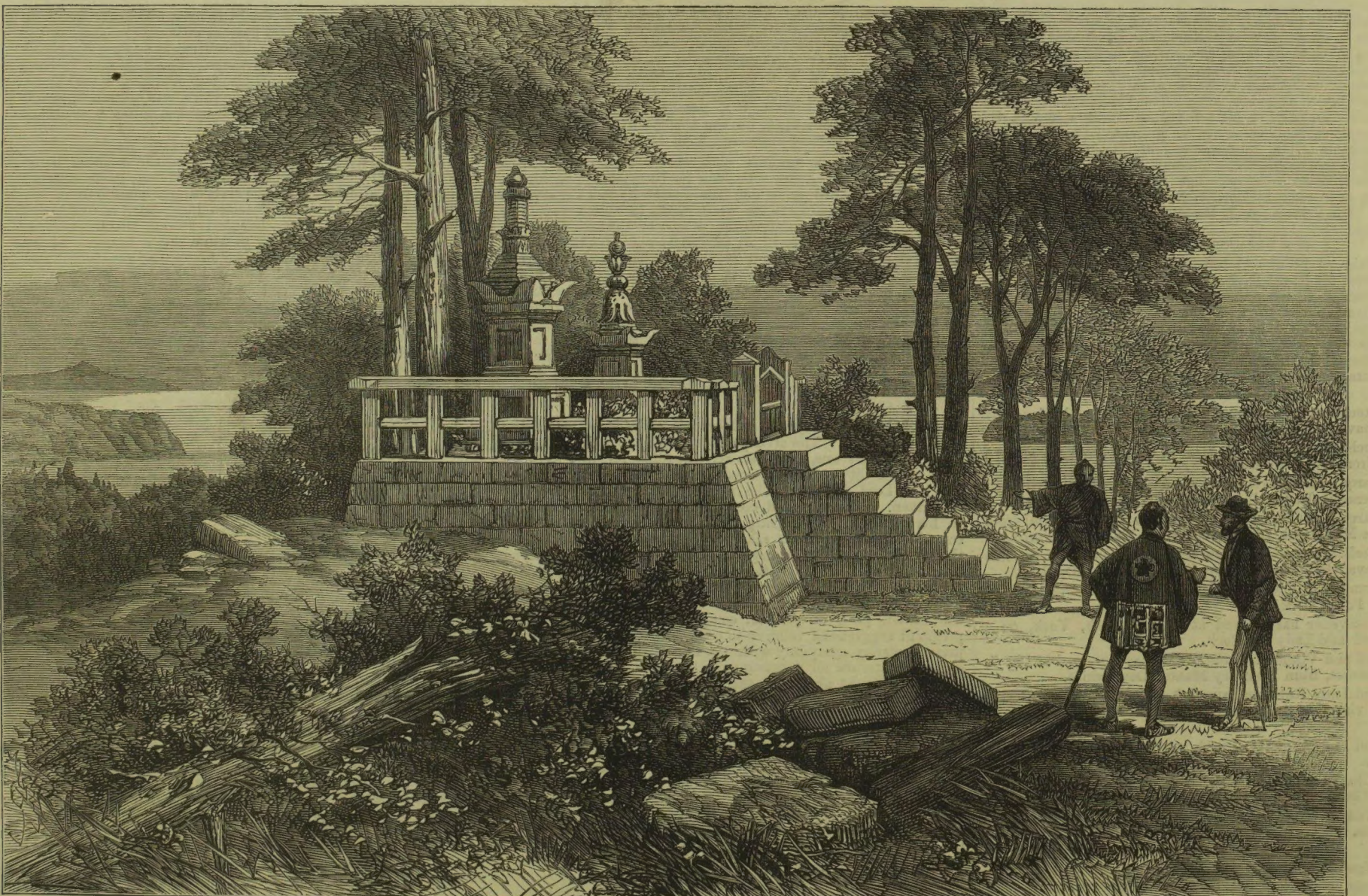
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NIGHT.

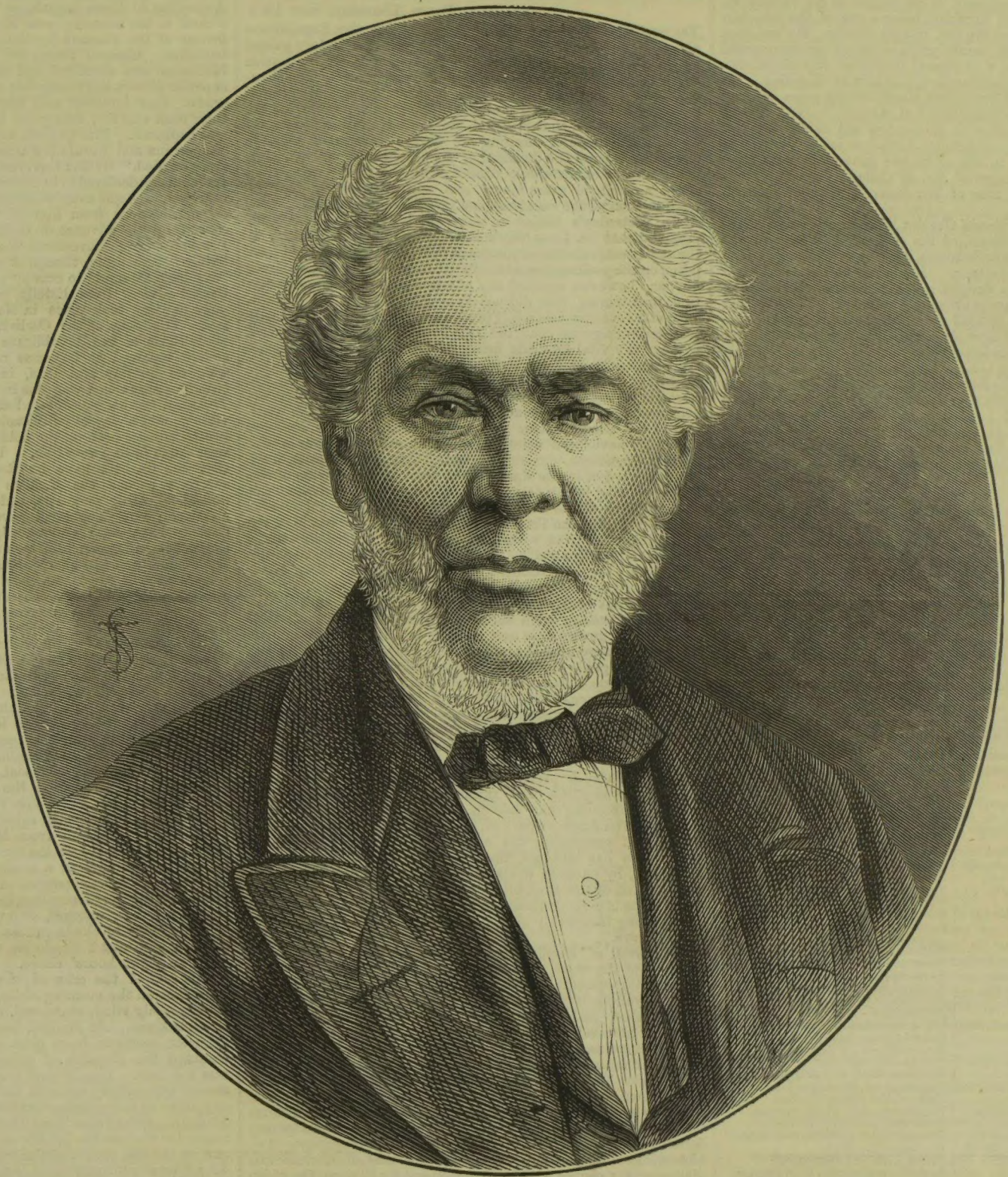


MORNING.

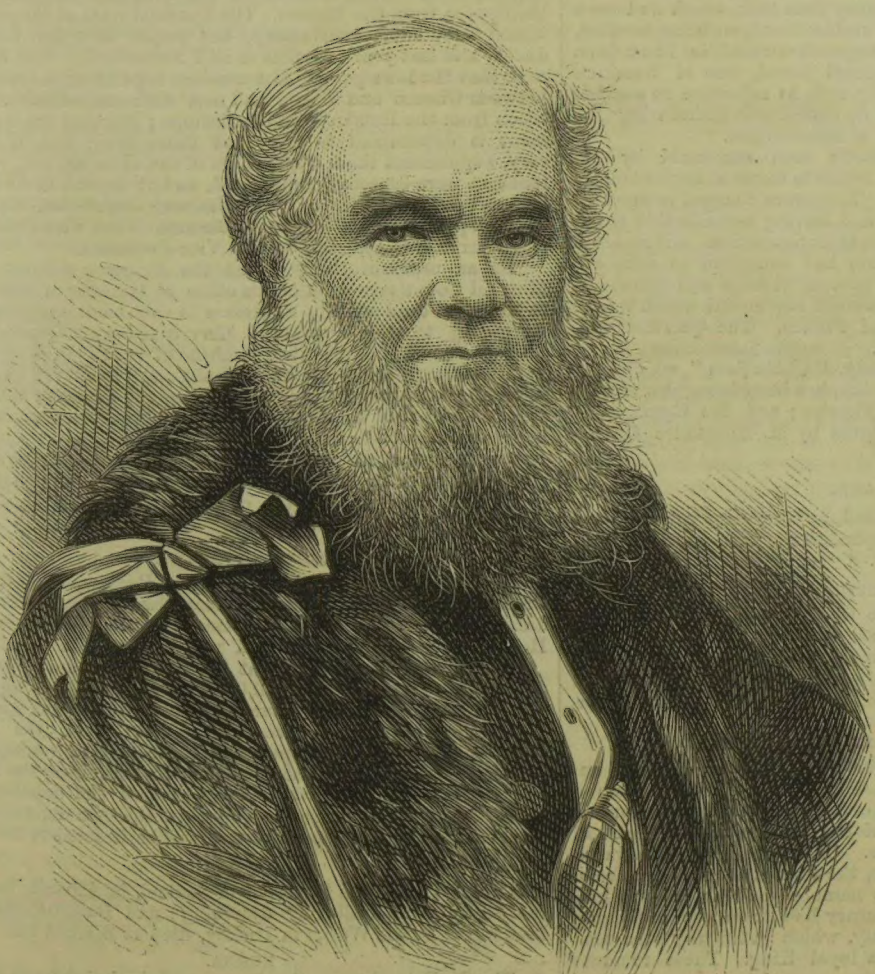


THE GRAVE OF WILL ADAMS, NEAR YOKOSKA, JAPAN.

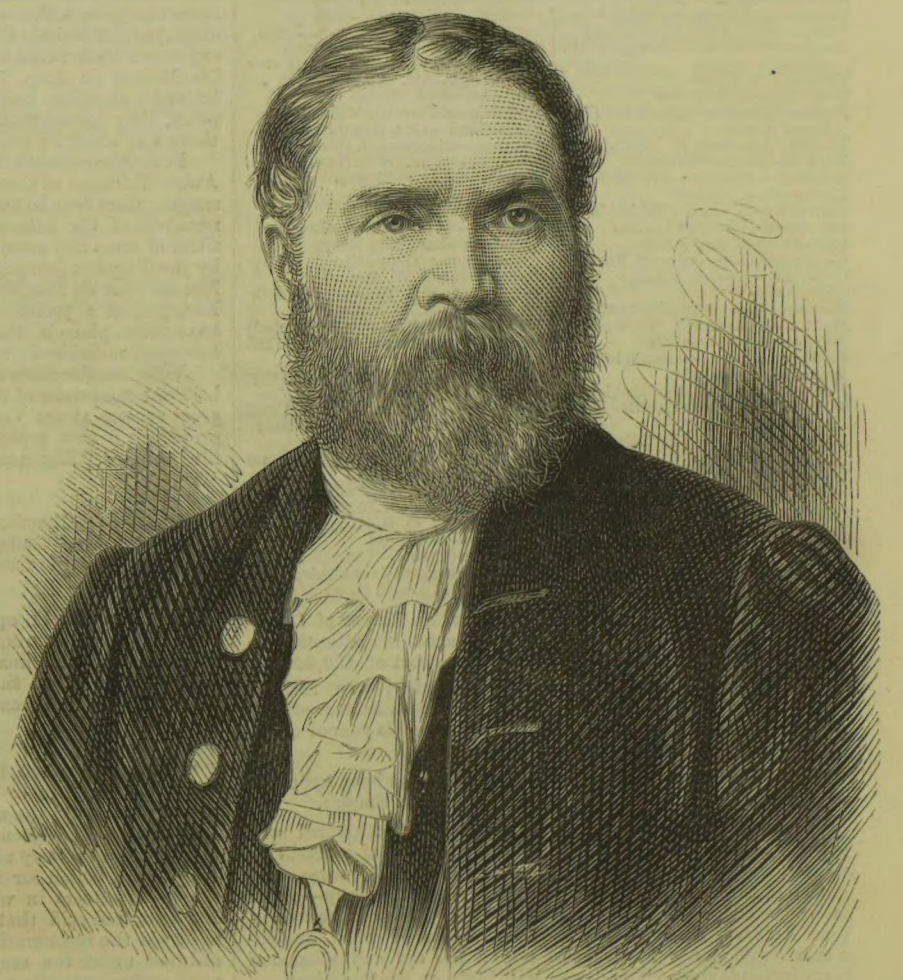




THE RIGHT HON. ANDREW LUSK, M.P., LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF WETHAM,



MR. SHERIFF JOHNSON,



THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

The Right Hon. Andrew Lusk, M.P., who has this week begun his tenure of the highest municipal office as Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, in succession to Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, is a native of Ayrshire, being a son of the late Mr. John Lusk, of Barr, near Girvan, in that county. He was born in 1813, and has been many years engaged in commercial pursuits in London, as a "general merchant and ships' provision dealer" in Fenchurch-street, and also at Wapping. He was chosen a Common Councilman about twenty years ago, and was elected Alderman of the Ward of Aldgate in 1863, having served as one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex two years previously. Mr. Alderman Lusk has sat in Parliament as M.P. for Finsbury in the advanced Liberal interest since July, 1865, as the colleague of Mr. McCullagh Torrens. He is married to Eliza, daughter of Mr. James Potter, of Falkirk, North Britain.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Charles Whetham is a son of the late Mr. Stephen Whetham, of the firm of S. Whetham and Sons, flax and hemp manufacturers, of Bridport, of which firm he is now the senior partner. The father of the new Sheriff married Miss Tucker, a daughter of Mr. Tucker, of Bridport, by whom the works were previously conducted. Their second son, Charles, was born in 1812; and, after receiving his education at the Rev. Matthew Antis's Grammar School in his native town, came to London early in life. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. George Langley, and is the father of a large family. Mr. Whetham has long been a Justice of the Peace, as were his father and elder brother, and is also a Deputy Lieutenant of London. In 1842 he was elected a member of the Court of Common Council for the Ward of Bridge; subsequently he was chosen deputy of the ward, and on the death of the late Sir Joseph Causton he was elected Alderman of the ward. He is deputy chairman of the National Provident Institution.

Mr. Sheriff Johnson is a son of the late Mr. John Johnson and was born at Knightsbridge, in 1827. He received his education in England and Germany. He married, about five years ago, the daughter of Mr. Foster, shipowner, of Scarborough. Mr. Johnson is the sole representative of the old-established house of Messrs. John Johnson and Son, of the Corn Exchange. His residence is St. Osyth Priory, Essex; and his town residence, 76, Portland-place.

The portrait of the Lord Mayor is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Disderi, of Brook-street; that of Alderman and Sheriff Whetham, from one by Messrs. Maull and Co.; and that of Mr. Sheriff Johnson, from one by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

NEW MAYORS.

The following are the names, as far as the returns have reached us, of the gentlemen elected to be Mayors during the ensuing year:—

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Aberystwith—Philip Williams              | Liskeard—John Elliott               |
| Abingdon—John Kent                       | Liverpool—A. B. Walker              |
| Andover—William Henry Parsons            | London—Alderman Lusk, M.P.          |
| Ashton—Abel Buckley                      | (Lord Mayor)                        |
| Banbury—John Philip Barford              | Longton—John Yates Carver           |
| Barnsley—C. Newman (re-elected)          | Lynn—J. O. Smetham (re-elected)     |
| Barnstable—T. May (re-elected)           | Macclesfield—Alderman W. Carr       |
| Barrow-in-Furness—T. Smith (re-elected)  | Manchester—Alderman Watkins         |
| Bath—William Hunt (fifth time)           | Monmouth—A. Rolls (fourth time)     |
| Batley—W. Broole                         | Newark—Alderman G. Harvey           |
| Beckwith—Alderman Young                  | Newbury—Alderman Hickman            |
| Beverley—H. E. Silvester                 | (fourth time)                       |
| Bideford—John Narroay                    | Newcastle-on-Tyne—Addison Potter    |
| Birmingham—J. Chamberlain                | Newcastle (Staff.)—Arthur Leech     |
| Blackburn—Councillor Pickop              | Newport (Mon.)—Nelson Hewitson      |
| Bolton—Alderman Marsden                  | Northampton—R. Turner               |
| Bottle—William Geves                     | Norwich—S. G. Buxton                |
| Boston—W. Haigh Bailes (re-elected)      | Nottingham—Ald. John Howitt         |
| Bradford—Manoah Rhodes                   | Oldham—Alderman Whitaker            |
| Bridgend—T. D. Daniel                    | Oxford—John Galpin                  |
| Bridgewater—J. R. Smith (re-elected)     | Pembroke—W. Williams                |
| Brighton—Alderman John Bridgen           | Penryn—Michael Lavin                |
| (third time)                             | Penzance—Ald. F. Boase (sixth time) |
| Bristol—Alderman Thomas Barnes           | Plymouth—A. Rooker                  |
| Burnley—Councillor Massey                | Poole—John Sidney Hudson            |
| Bury St. Edmunds—C. D. Leech             | Portsmouth—George E. Kent           |
| Cambridge—Alderman John Deane            | Preston—Ald. J. James (sec. time)   |
| Canterbury—George Harrison               | Reading—Mr. Beale                   |
| Cardiff—William Dachel                   | Ripon—Alderman Thompson             |
| Carlisle—J. Clarke                       | Rochdale—Alderman C. Whitaker       |
| Carnarvon—J. Rees (re-elected)           | Rochester—Town Co. J. L. Edwards    |
| Chester—W. M. Williams                   | Ryde—T. L. Bannister (re-elected)   |
| Colchester—Edwd. Augustus Round          | Saffron Walden—Alderman Clarke      |
| Coventry—Henry Soden                     | (tenth time)                        |
| Derby—G. Wheelton                        | Salford—Alderman Harwood            |
| Devonport—A. Norman                      | Salisbury—Henry Brown               |
| Dewsbury—Alderman Joseph Day             | Scarborough—George White            |
| Doncaster—C. Clark (third time)          | Sheffield—Alderman Hallam           |
| Dorchester—G. J. G. Gregory (re-elected) | Southampton—Councillor E. Jones     |
| Dover—F. S. Peirce                       | South Molton—W. Gould Smith         |
| Droitwich—S. S. Roden                    | South Shields—Ald. Terriott Glover  |
| Dublin—Maurice Brooks (Lord Mayor Elect) | Stalybridge—Ald. S. Fernhough       |
| Dudley—Alderman W. Wilkinson             | Stamford—S. G. Mason                |
| Durham—Randall Stevenson                 | Stockton-on-Tees—G. Metcalfe        |
| Evesham—Alderman Oswald New              | Sunderland—Alex. Geo. Mackenzie     |
| Exeter—C. J. Follett                     | Swansea—Alderman S. Powell          |
| Falmouth—R. Chaffer Richards             | Southport—Sam. Swire (re-elected)   |
| Gateshead—George Charlton                | St. Ives—George Williams            |
| Gloucester—Henry Allen                   | Stockport—T. Bayley                 |
| Godmanchester—Bateman Brown              | Tamworth—Peter Aitkin               |
| Grantham—Lawrence Ridge                  | Tiverton—W. N. Row (re-elected)     |
| Gravesend—W. Lake                        | Tranham—Lawrence Ridge              |
| Glossop—William Sidebottom               | Truro—James Taunhill                |
| Halifax—Alderman S. Wayman               | Tynemouth—R. W. Surtees             |
| Hanley—Henry Cartledge                   | Torrington—R. L. Tapley             |
| Hartlepool (West)—John White             | Warrington—J. R. Pickmere           |
| Hastings—C. Gousden                      | Wakefield—T. W. Haigh (re-elected)  |
| Hereford—E. E. Bosley (third time)       | Walsall—Alderman R. W. Brownhill    |
| Huddersfield—Alderman Brooke             | (re-elected)                        |
| Hull—J. L. Seaton                        | Warwick—Lieut. Colonel Greenway     |
| Huntingdon—Philip E. Tillard             | Wells—J. G. Everett                 |
| Ipswich—Barrington Chevalier             | Weymouth—J. Robertson (third time)  |
| Kendal—G. F. Braithwaite                 | Wigan—N. Ekersley (fourth time)     |
| Kidderminster—H. Dixon                   | Winchester—Budden                   |
| Lancaster—Thomas Story                   | Windsor—Ald. J. Jones (third time)  |
| Launceston—S. Stephens                   | Widnespool—D. P. Owen               |
| Leeds—Alderman Marsden                   | Wisbech—Alderman Ford               |
| Leicester—Alderman Kempson               | Wolverhampton—W. Highfield Jones    |
| Lichfield—F. Webb                        | Worcester—H. G. Goldingham          |
| Lincoln—Joseph Maltby                    | Wrexham—Mr. Lloyd                   |
|  | Yarmouth (Great)—Henry Teasdale     |
|  | Yeovil—Alderman Curtis (third time) |
|  | York—Ald. J. March (Lord Mayor)     |

Mr. A. B. Walker marked his election as Mayor of Liverpool by a most liberal act. He announced his intention to provide a fine-art gallery for that town at a cost of £20,000.

At Newport, Monmouthshire, on Monday, the retiring Mayor, Mr. Windham Jones, was presented with a silver cradle, a son and heir having been born to him during his year of office.

Dr. Victor Ernst Richard von Bojanowski has been approved of as Consul-General in London for the German Empire.

Professors Duncan, Carey Foster, and Rutherford will deliver at South Kensington Museum a series of lectures to women on the elements of physical science. The course, consisting of three parts—geology, physics, and physiology—began on Wednesday. Mr. Ernst Pauer will deliver a course of nine lectures, three on the different forms of vocal, instrumental, and dance music, and six on the art and science of pianoforte-playing. The course will begin on the 22nd inst.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The past week has been one of surprises for the Republicans and of deceptions for the Royalists. The slight victory gained by the De Broglie Cabinet on the opening day of the Session has been followed by a great Republican triumph. The Committee appointed by the Bureau to examine the Ministerial proposition of prolonging Marshal MacMahon's powers for ten years has rejected that proposal, and voted another drawn up by M. Casimir-Périer, limiting the Marshal's term of office to five years beyond the duration of the present Assembly, which, under any circumstances, cannot legally last for more than about a couple of years longer, and will most likely dissolve itself as soon as the constitutional laws have been voted.

In yesterday's sitting of the Assembly the Duc de Broglie proposed that M. Léon Say's interpellation with reference to the vacant seats should be postponed until after the vote had been taken on the prolongation of the President's powers. M. Challemeil Lacour, however, opposed any adjournment of the interpellation, maintaining this did not in any way affect the government of the country, but solely the Ministry, which he energetically attacked, observing that the Duc de Broglie could be replaced without any vital interests being compromised. On a division the postponement, being supported alike by the Right and the Left and Centres, was agreed to, and subsequently the Assembly decided to appoint the day following the vote on the prolongation of the executive power for discussing the question of the interpellation. The other sittings of the National Assembly have been utterly void of interest. Upwards of a thousand petitions, generally on most frivolous subjects, have been disposed of in the course of the week, three fourths of the members being busily occupied in the bureaux discussing the pros and cons of the situation during the debates. M. Buffet was re-elected to the Presidency by 384 votes, the whole of the Left abstaining from voting in accordance with instructions from "Major-General" Thiers, as the Royalist prints now term the ex-President of the Republic. The latter has received several provincial deputations this week, and in his replies has spoken most confidently of the triumph of the Republic, repeating again and again his favourite formula that it is the only government now possible in France. On Sunday last prayers were offered up in all the churches imploring the Almighty to guide the coming deliberations of the Assembly, the Archbishop of Paris delivering a political sermon at Notre Dame, in presence of the Governor of Paris and several of the Ministers. The service in the chapel of the Versailles Palace was attended by Marshal MacMahon in full uniform, M. Buffet, the Duc de Broglie, and more than 400 deputies and functionaries.

The Ministry is profiting by the brief interval it has yet to live to suppress and intimidate the Republican press. Besides forbidding the sale in the streets of a Republican journal in the Aude—where M. de Broglie and his colleagues are desirous of preventing the election of General Saussier, an officer who has imitated the example of General Carré de Bellemare, by publicly declaring that he will only serve the Government of the Republic—the Ministry have recently suppressed the *Avenir* of Rennes and the *Republique* of Nevers, for commenting favourably on the recent speeches of MM. Grévy and Dufaure.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine has continued at Trianon throughout the week, and on Friday last a rather important incident transpired. M. Hulme deposed that on Aug. 29, 1870, he conveyed an important despatch from Marshal Bazaine to the Emperor, and subsequently to Marshal MacMahon, who affirmed, however, in writing, that he had no recollection of the circumstance. An animated discussion followed, and several witnesses were called, all of whom corroborated M. Hulme's evidence. The incident reflected unpleasantly on Marshal MacMahon, and it is now currently asserted that Colonel Stoffel is screening the President of the Republic from a series of accusations which, were they proved, would considerably lessen the reputation he enjoys for honesty and capacity. The Colonel has been cited before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on the charge of outraging General de Rivière, for which he is liable to a period of imprisonment extending from six days to five years. Among the principal witnesses examined this week is General Coffinières, who stated that he considered the proper part for Bazaine's army to play was to remain in Metz and threaten the enemy's communications; and, further, that more energetic action was necessary than that which had been displayed. Marshals Canrobert and Le Boeuf, on being recalled, expressed their belief that no despatch arrived in Metz from MacMahon on Aug. 23, as Colonel Lewal, one of Bazaine's bitterest enemies, had asserted; and, in reference to another point, they agreed with General de Ladmirault in declaring that there was always a good supply of ammunition.

Four Communists have recently been sentenced by the Autun Tribunal of Correctional Police to terms of imprisonment ranging from four to two years. They were charged with being members of the International, and having considerable quantities of arms and ammunition in their possession. It is asserted by the *Ragabot* journals that they had conspired to seize the Marchioness de MacMahon and several bishops and priests as hostages, as a prelude to a Socialist movement which was to have taken place in the south of France. The question was, however, not raised at the trial.

Victorin Sardou's new comedy, "Uncle Sam," which is a brilliant caricature of American life, has been brought out with great success at the Vaudeville Theatre; and the Gymnase is preparing a new sensational drama by M. Alexandre Dumas fils, entitled "Monsieur Jules."

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has passed, by forty-nine votes against five, the Indian Budget of expenditure, with all the fresh propositions of the Government.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold II. opened the Chambers on Tuesday. The Speech from the Throne expressed satisfaction with the foreign relations and the financial condition of the kingdom. His Majesty announced that the Ministry will introduce several bills, comprising a measure for limiting or suspending the coining of silver money.

ITALY.

On Saturday last the Cavour memorial at Turin was unveiled in presence of King Victor Emmanuel, the Princes of the Royal family, the members of the Cabinet, deputations of both Houses, representatives of the diplomatic body, and of the civil and military authorities. In the evening there was a banquet, at which Sir H. Paget, the British Minister, spoke of the great esteem in which the name of Cavour was held in England, and said that this country had from the beginning favoured the regeneration of Italy, which had finally been constituted under the sceptre of a loyal King. These remarks were enthusiastically received.

SPAIN.

Carlisle advices announce that a great battle took place on Friday week at Miranda del Arga, near Tafalla, in the province of Navarre, resulting in a complete victory for the Carlisle. According to these despatches "the fighting commenced at six o'clock in the morning, near Mount Oleiza, and was decided in favour of the Carlisle by the cavalry and the 2nd Navarrese battalion. General Primo de Rivera was killed and General Moriones was wounded and made prisoner, together with six superior officers and thirty-five other Republican officers of lower grade. One hundred and fifty Republican cavalry, many of their rank and file, four guns, and a quantity of muskets were also captured. The Carlisle sustained heavy loss. The chiefs Valdespina and Verula are among the killed. Radica and Olla are wounded." By the Government at Madrid these statements are officially declared to be unfounded. General Primo de Rivera, it is said, was not even wounded, and the Government received communications from him on Sunday. The engagement was caused by the advance of General Moriones's headquarters to Los Arcos, which movements he succeeded in accomplishing, even by Carlisle accounts, though it seems likely that he was driven back from attempts to occupy points in advance of this place. Carlisle advices from Estella, received at Bayonne, state that more fighting took place in Navarre on Saturday and Sunday last. The losses of the Carlisle were 217 killed and wounded, while those of the Republicans are estimated at 1300. Other advices received at Bayonne represent that General Moriones was, on Sunday afternoon, in full retreat, after having left twenty ammunition-waggons in the hands of the Carlisle. A Te Deum has been celebrated at Estella for the alleged Carlisle victory, and a day of public rejoicing is to be held. Don Carlos is said to have been on the field during the action, and to have seen shells falling near him. The latest Estella telegram says that the Carlisle have no Republican prisoners. Barcelona accounts accuse the Carlisle of further cruelties—sacking houses, shooting prisoners, and burning volunteers to death in a church; and in Madrid several petty successes over the Carlisle have been announced, including one in Sabinal, by Colonel Portillo, over 1300 men under the chiefs Rico and Selva. Both chiefs and 216 Carlisle were taken prisoners. A Carlisle army census is furnished from Bayonne. It places the total strength of Don Carlos's adherents at twenty-nine battalions, of which eleven are in Navarre, eight in Biscay, and eight in Guipuzcoa.

The provinces of Barcelona and Lerida have been declared in a state of siege, and it is expected that Gerona and Tarragona will also be subjected to the same measure.

Carthage still holds out. The revolutionary Junta has been reconstituted, and is now in the hands of the military leaders. The new batteries to be directed against the place are unmasked, and the insurgents have made a few unsuccessful sorties in the hope of disabling them. The Spanish squadron, which had been away to coal, again arrived off the port on Saturday last. It seems the Junta promptly gave up the German prisoners and a ship they had captured on hearing of the approach of a German squadron.

A special telegram from Madrid describes an exploit of brigands perpetrated on the train from Lisbon. It was stopped by ten armed men at a small station near Ciudad Real and every passenger was stripped of his valuables. The thieves did not take time to examine luggage, but everything portable in the shape of money, watches, or jewellery was collected.

The Cuban blockade-runner *Virginus* was captured by the Spanish gun-boat *Tornado* on Oct. 31, off the Jamaica coast, after an eight hours' chase. The tribunal of Santiago sentenced four of the crew of the *Virginus* to death, and they were shot on the morning of the 4th inst. One of the prisoners thus speedily tried, sentenced, and executed bears the name of General Ryan. At Madrid, General Sikes, the United States Minister, seems to have gone early to the Government, and obtained the dispatch of orders staying proceedings; but it was too late. The Madrid Government, on Saturday, sent a second peremptory order to Cuba forbidding the execution of any more of the prisoners until the case had been reported to Madrid. But advices from Savannah received at New York announce that on the 7th the captain and thirty-six of the crew, and on the 8th twelve of the volunteers, captured on board the *Virginus* were executed at Santiago. A telegram from Washington states that the Spanish Commander in Cuba has had eighty insurgents, captured in a recent engagement, shot.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Parliament was opened on Wednesday. Herr Camphausen, Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet, read the Speech from the Throne. The financial state of the country is said to be most satisfactory, the public debt has been reduced, and last year's surplus is still untouched. The Speech says that the laws passed last session, regulating the relations between Church and State, had met with unjustifiable opposition from the Roman Catholic Bishops; but that the Government is determined to carry out those laws, and, if necessary, supplement them with others of the same nature. These passages were especially applauded, and at the end three cheers were given for the King. Count Stolberg was elected President of the Upper House, Herr von Bernuth First Vice-President, and Herr von Hasselbach Second Vice-President.

By an order of the 9th inst. the Emperor relieves Field Marshal Count von Roon of his office as Minister of War, and at the same time warmly expresses to the Count his gratitude. According to the *Provincial Correspondence*, General von Kamecke has been appointed Minister of War. In accordance with his own request, Field Marshal Count von Roon has been relieved of the function of President of the Prussian Ministry, and is succeeded by Prince Bismarck. Herr von Camphausen being appointed Vice-President of the Cabinet.

An important motion was sanctioned by the Lower House of the Bavarian Diet on Saturday, but only by a bare majority. It was nothing less than the extension of the jurisdiction of the empire over the whole civil legislation of Bavaria.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath elected its President on Monday. Herr Rechbauer was the successful candidate, 255 votes out of 286 being recorded in his favour. Herren Vidulich and Pillerdorff were elected Vice-Presidents.

On Tuesday the Government introduced a bill empowering them to raise a loan of \$0,000,000 fl., with the joint object of relieving the monetary pressure and promoting public works.

In the Hungarian Lower House, at Pesth, the Prime Minister (M. Slavy) has opened business with a retrospect of the legislative work of last Session. In describing the Ministerial measures to be introduced, he assured the deputies that effectual aid would be rendered against the commercial crisis. The settlement of the Bank question will be directed to this end.

TURKEY.

Cheket Pasha, the Governor of Scutari, in Albania, has met his death accidentally by drowning; and Daoud-Pasha, the Minister of Public Works in Turkey, died at Biarritz last week.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg authorities are advised of the safe arrival



at Tashkend of the last column of the Turkestan detachment engaged in the Khivan expedition.

The Government has sanctioned the construction of a railway from Syzran, on the Volga, south of Samara, to Orenburg. The Morschansk-Pensa-Syzran line, connecting Syzran with Moscow, will shortly be finished.

## AMERICA.

We learn from Washington that the United States Government has determined to suspend its judgment with respect to the execution of the Cuban leaders captured on board the *Virginian* until the facts of the case are known. Meanwhile, the press condemns the conduct of the Spanish authorities.

A conspiracy to publish false accounts in New York and London concerning the Erie Railway has been discovered and fully exposed by Mr. Lucius Robinson, the vice-president of the company, who affirms the entire correctness of the accounts given by the president, Mr. Watson.

The financial crisis in America is causing great distress among the working classes, and it is anticipated that the present winter will be one of the severest that has ever been experienced in that country. Thousands of seamstresses and domestic servants have been thrown out of employment in New York, and all trades connected with the production of articles of luxury are paralysed. Wages are being greatly reduced, and there is only one class of workmen on strike in New York. In Philadelphia 3500 men were idle when the mail left, and between 300 and 400 mechanics and about 1000 labourers had been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard.

## CANADA.

The new Ministry has been constituted as follows:—Mr. Mackenzie, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Mr. Cartwright, Minister of Finance; Mr. D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster-General; Senator Christie, Minister of State; Mr. Dorian, Minister of Justice; Senator Letellier, Minister of Immigration; Mr. Fournier, Minister of Inland Revenue; Mr. Coffin, Receiver-General; Mr. Ross, President of the Council; Mr. Albert Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Mr. Bursee, Minister of Customs; Mr. Laird (of Prince Edward Island), Minister of the Interior. The post of Minister of the Militia remains vacant.

Parliament has been prorogued, and probably will not re-assemble until February.

Mr. Crawford has been sworn in as successor to Mr. W. P. Howland in the post of Governor of Ontario; and Mr. Tilley, late Finance Minister of the Dominion, becomes Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Both appointments were made by the late Ministry on the day it resigned office.

## INDIA.

Very active measures are being taken to obviate the threatened famine in Bengal, and there seems to be yet time to mitigate it. The Viceroy announces that he will not interfere with the export of rice until an extreme necessity arises. The Madras and Burmah authorities are instructed to purchase grain gradually through traders, and are to pay labourers in food, and to lend to municipalities and agriculturists money for the purchase of seed. Payment of the road cess is postponed in all afflicted districts. Measures are to be adopted to facilitate the migration of labour, and to reimburse importers who distribute food cheaply. Subscriptions are invited.

Some news relative to the threatened famine in Bengal is telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—The Viceroy has left for Agra. Prices are slowly rising. The new crop is entering the market. Thousands of labourers are employed on the relief works. Behar, Dinapore, Rungpore, Bogra, Goruckpore, and the South Mirzapore districts are hopeless. Central and Eastern Bengal will, probably, be self-supporting. Chittagong, Backergunge, and Orissa are exporting. From Allahabad and the west the reports are very good, except from Rajpootana and Oude. In Chuttegurh the crop is poor. Messrs. Bernard, Geddes, Robinson, and another civilian have been appointed to special duties in anticipation of the famine.

The Bishop of Bombay has started on a visitation tour to the stations of the Deccan, and it is arranged that the three Indian Bishops shall meet at Nagpore for the discussion of diocesan arrangements.

A Calcutta telegram gives news of Mr. Forsyth's expedition down to Oct. 14. It had then got through the Karakorum Pass, and reached Aklagh, all well.

The expedition against the Assam Duffles consists of 1200 sepoys and the 32nd and 42nd Regiments.

The cable between Hong-Kong and Shanghai is interrupted.

Another Canadian lake steamer, the Bavarian, has been burnt, with the loss of fourteen lives.

Sir Andrew Clarke was sworn in last week as Governor of the Straits Settlements.

For the first time the result of a Melbourne Cup race has been telegraphed from the Antipodes. The winner in this case was Don Juan.

A correspondent informs the *Field* that there are now in Brittany more wolves and wild boars than have been known for the last twenty years.

Dog-fighting has been prohibited throughout Japan, and any transgressors in this respect are to be fined, and the dogs will be killed.

The Rev. Titus Bentley, of Rathmines, Dublin, has received bulls from the Holy See appointing him Bishop of Montana, North America.

Satisfactory evidence of the increasing prosperity of New Zealand is afforded by the agricultural statistics of that colony, which have been received for the year ending July, 1873.

Monsignor Verez, Bishop of the Island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, has been assassinated by a man named Emile Pelletier, who subsequently gave himself up to the authorities.

By invitation of the Roman Catholics of Belgium, Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, who has been punished in various ways for breaches of the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, will take up his residence at Brussels.

A gold pen has been sent to the Pope by the Roman Catholic soldiers of the garrison of Malta, with an address expressing the hope that his Holiness may soon be able to announce with it the triumph of the Church.

The Chilean Congress is holding an extraordinary session. Trade is dull; but, by way of compensation, public health is good, and the new railways are proceeding rapidly. The *Charlotte*, a Liverpool barque, had gone ashore near Valparaiso and became a total loss.

Silver medals forwarded by the Norwegian Government have been presented to Charles Blampied and Elias Whitley for gallant services in rescuing the crew of the Norwegian vessel *Isal ella Northcote*, which was wrecked off Jersey in a heavy sea. They went off in a small boat, and in two trips saved the whole of the crew, eighteen in number. A labourer in Mr. Blampied's employ, who accompanied them, received £5.

Some discoveries have been lately made at Pompeii. A shop, supposed to be a tanner's, has been excavated, and a number of tools used in the manipulation of leather found. It is somewhat singular to remark the strong resemblance these tools bear to those used at the present day.

Mr. George Strachey, now her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Berne, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Dresden. Mr. F. M. Sartoris, Mr. Walter Baring, Mr. H. E. H. Jerningham, and the Hon. H. G. Edwards, Third Secretaries in the diplomatic service, have been appointed Second Secretaries.

The will of the late King of Saxony is dated 1854. His Majesty has left his two favourite country seats, which were his private property, the one, Jahnshausen, to the Queen Dowager; the other, Castle Wessenstein, to his second son, Prince George.

Intelligence has reached Paris from the East of the death of the celebrated Algerian chief Abd-el-Kader, who for ten years defied the best Generals of France. He was captured in 1843, and kept in prison till the proclamation of the Empire, when the Emperor released him on his swearing never again to molest the French in Algeria.

Mr. Karl Eduard Arndt, described as a merchant, was lately brought up before the Berlin magistrate for insulting a policeman who had picked him up fast asleep on the steps of a house in Berlin. Mr. Arndt proved himself to be the person who snatched the pocket-pistol from Karl Blind when he was firing at the then Count Bismarck, in Unter den Linden, in 1866. In consideration of this deed he was discharged.

On the arrival of Governor Berkeley at Freetown, Sierra Leone, the Sierra Leone Native Association presented an address to his Excellency, and another was received from the Kissy Defensive Association. In replying to them he said that it would be his earnest endeavour to promote the moral and social condition of the settlements, and he looked with confidence for the co-operation and assistance of all classes. He thanked them for the reception he had received, and said that it would be a source of gratification to him to be brought into contact with a section of the inhabitants.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the researches in Assyria conducted by Mr. George Smith for that newspaper are to be continued by the British Museum. The trustees some time ago made arrangements to furnish Mr. Smith with funds for a second expedition to the same spot, and requested the sanction of the Government for this project. The Prime Minister has approved the scheme, and Mr. Smith will leave next week for the scene of those successful labours which were interrupted by his official recall. The proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* have made over to him for the museum the plant and material left at Koyunjik, together with the firman of his Majesty the Sultan.

The harbour works at Kurrachee are nearly completed, and have proved most successful, both as regards deepening the entrance channel and enlarging interior accommodation for shipping. Among the extensive works executed, a breakwater has been built, running out from Manora Point to a distance of 1500 ft.; and this affords complete shelter to the channel over the bar during the south-west monsoon. A channel has been opened through the bar with a depth of 19 ft. at low-water spring tides, 300 ft. in breadth (to be widened to 500 ft.). Vessels of the largest class may now enter or leave the port with perfect safety during the fair season, and vessels not exceeding 21 ft. of draught can enter or leave the port during all seasons of the year. Troops may therefore be embarked or disembarked at Kurrachee without the double shipment which has hitherto been the objection to this line being adopted.

The period for which the existing Russo-Chinese treaty of commerce was concluded is drawing to a close, and the Exchange Committee at Moscow has appointed a select committee to investigate the difficulties obstructing commercial intercourse between the two empires, to suggest remedies, and to bring to the knowledge of Government the desires of Russian commercial circles with regard to modifications. The committee urges that perfect liberty be henceforth granted to Russian merchants in dealing with all parts and dependencies of the Chinese empire, leaving them free to export their goods and dispose of them as they think fit, on the grounds—1, That the Chinese traders enjoy the same privileges in Russia and her dependencies; 2, that the treaty formerly in existence, and signed by General Ignatieff at Peking, on Nov. 2, 1860, already conferred the right demanded upon Russian merchants. The committee, in conclusion, requests its own Government not to proceed in the matter without the advice of the chambers of commerce and other commercial bodies in the country.

The official celebration of the opening of the Devon and Somerset Railway took place at South Molton last week.

The Hastings Town Council has decided to erect a new Townhall, at a cost of £10,000.

The Shrewsbury Hunt Ball took place, on Thursday week, at the Music Hall, Shrewsbury. Nearly 400 members of the principal county families were present.

In Warwickshire, and in some of the abutting districts of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, fresh outbreaks of the cattle-disease are recorded.

A serious misfortune threatens the Birkenhead poor-law guardians. The inmates of the parochial palace have intimated that if the master be superseded they will leave the house.

As the Cork harriers were in chase over the Mallow country, on Tuesday, they ran on to the railway, and, being overtaken by the mail train, several of them were killed.

In order to provide labour for a chain of forts intended for the defence of Chatham and Rochester, a new convict prison is about to be erected on a site overlooking the Medway. It is on the road from Rochester to Maidstone.

The Royal National Hospital for Consumption on the Cottage Principle, situate at Ventnor, has received two gifts of £1400 each from Messrs. Samuel and John Courtauld, of Essex, for the erection of two houses to accommodate twelve patients.

The number of paupers in London at the close of the first week of November was 100,663—viz., 35,225 indoor and 65,438 outdoor. The numbers in the corresponding week of 1872 and 1871 were 105,219 and 116,506 respectively. The vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the first week of November were 638—430 men, 170 women, and 38 children.

Pending Chancery proceedings with respect to the rights in Epping Forest, the gentlemen who have united in a body to resist further encroachments are watchful of every opportunity that may arise for practical protest. By a right conferred by Queen Elizabeth, the poor of Loughton are privileged at mid-night of every Nov. 11 to begin cutting wood, and continue so doing till April 26. The custom has been duly observed this year, and the assembly of "loppers" was addressed by Sir Antonio Brady and other gentlemen.

## MASSACRE OF PERSIANS AT KHIVA.

A Russian artist, Mr. N. Karasin, who was an officer in the Turkestan battalions of the Russian army, has spent six years in travelling about Central Asia, and has collected in his sketch-books a great variety of remarkable scenes and figures. He sends us from St. Petersburg a few illustrations, one of which appears in this week's Paper. It represents the massacre by Turkomans of a large number of the Persian slaves who were liberated from their previous captivity by the Russian conquest of Khiva last May. This shocking affair demands a better explanation than has yet been published. It was said that there were nearly 30,000 Persians kept in slavery by the Khan of Khiva, and by the Turkoman Princes and chiefs of his dominion. There were also, we are told, a few subjects of the Russian empire, soldiers and mercantile clerks from Orenburg, who had been captured while marching or travelling along the shores of the Aral Sea. When General Kaufmann took possession of Khiva he released all the Persian slaves, and divided them into several columns, each 3000 strong, for their journey home to Persia. He was not able to spare any Russian troops for a protecting escort, as some of the Turkomans in the territory of Khiva still refused to pay the tribute stipulated with the Khan, and it was apparent that force would be needful to subdue their resistance. The Persians were therefore sent away by themselves; and it so happened that, while they toiled wearily through the deep and dry sand of their road, as they went past the wells of Massovar Orotogod they were suddenly attacked by an armed party of their vengeful former masters, and many hundreds were slain. The dead bodies were left where they lay, presenting a horrible spectacle at the time when Mr. Karasin made his sketch. A short time afterwards, on July 15, the Turkomans were severely punished by the defeat which they suffered in a conflict with part of the Russian army.

## THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Sierra Leone, writing on the 16th ult., says:—The steam-ship *Soudan* has arrived here from the Leeward Coast. The news by her fully confirms the intelligence brought by the *Monrovia* as to the advance of the Ashantee army, headed by the King in person. When the *Soudan* arrived at Accra Captain Glover was engaged in holding a grand palaver with the young King of Akim, who had come into Accra to visit Captain Glover, attended by over 500 of his chiefs and leading warriors. The Akims, who are enemies to the Ashantees, and our allies during the present war, are a powerful and warlike race, whose territory lies inland from Accra and borders the Ashantee territory on the south-east.

According to present arrangements the Gold Coast Railway, on the road to Coomassie, will be twenty miles in length. The rails are in course of manufacture at the Darlington ironworks, and their delivery at the Woolwich Arsenal is almost completed.

Large purchase of provisions are being made for the expedition. The gross weight of biscuit, salt beef, and preserved meat to be sent out is estimated at 5000 tons. Most of the beef for salting was bought in the Metropolitan Market.

It has been decided to use mules and donkeys for transport, notwithstanding the doubts that are entertained of their being able to bear the climate.

The African Royal mail-steamer *Elmina*, which left the Mersey on Wednesday for the West Coast of Africa, took out a quantity of Government stores for the use of the English troops on the coast. A number of Government officials also sailed in the *Elmina*. Another large screw-steamer, the *Marian*, belonging to the same owners as the *Lilian*, has been engaged by the Government to follow with 1000 tons of provisions and stores to the Gold Coast.

To accommodate the prejudices of our allies on the Gold Coast, who prefer rough projectiles to the accurately-shaped bullets of modern rifle practice, leaden rods are being cut up into lengths, that the Fantee soldiery may indulge their peculiar ideas with respect to the best mode of shooting.

Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home at Woodford has received a further donation of £1000 from "N. P. T."

It has been settled, says the *Daily Telegraph*, that Mr. Monsell will in a short time resign his duties at the General Post Office; but the Government has not yet decided on his successor.

The Marquis of Westminster, president of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood, is to preside at a public meeting in Manchester on Wednesday next, to form scholarships for the more intelligent blind youth of that city, with a view to their education for self-supporting occupations.

Lord Lyveden, well known as Mr. Vernon Smith in several Parliaments previous to that which assembled in 1859, when he was raised to the Peerage by Lord Palmerston, died, on Monday, at his Northamptonshire seat, Farningwoods. His Lordship, who was in his seventy-fourth year, is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, the Hon. Fitzpatrick Vernon.

A meeting of the Liverpool branch of the National Life-Boat Institution was held, last Saturday, in the Mayor's Parlour, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. James C. Fothergill, of Low Hill, Liverpool, a handsomely-framed testimonial, in acknowledgment of his efforts in assisting to save the lives of the crew of a smack called the *Hero*, wrecked in Douglas Bay, Isle of Man, in December last.

Among the recipients from the Humane Society of medals for saving life from drowning is that of Miss Olivia G. E. Maude, who rescued a servant-girl, who was bathing at Sea Point, near Monkstown. Miss Maude swam out with all her clothes on. A similar award was made for similar conduct to Miss Mary Kerridge, who saved a boy of fifteen at Wentworth, New South Wales.

It was resolved at a special meeting of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, held in Dublin last week, that the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe should not be restored to the post of manager of the Callan Schools. Father O'Keeffe has given notice to the Commissioners that he shall appeal to the Government against their decision. Pending the appeal, he is willing, in the interests of education, as well as for the sake of peace and charity, to accept the proposal of the Board to place the schools under the charge of Lord Clifden's agent.

The nominations for the School Board at Sheffield closed on Saturday night. Twenty-seven candidates are nominated, including United Church, five; Un denominational, eight; one Roman Catholic, and an independent candidate. Sixty-eight candidates, including one lady, had been nominated at Liverpool up to Saturday night. The triennial School-Board election for Manchester was held on Wednesday. Two Roman Catholic candidates head the poll. Mr. Herbert Birley, a Churchman, chairman of the late board, stands third; another Catholic fourth; six Churchmen follow; and five unsectarians have been returned, lowest on the poll, making fifteen in all. The six rejected candidates are two unsectarians, two Wesleyans and two Independents—viz., a Republican and a teetotaller.





THE KHIVA EXPEDITION: LIBERATED PERSIAN SLAVES SLAIN BY TURKOMANS.





"ONE AT A TIME," BY E. KNAUS.



## The Extra Supplement.

### THE

#### GRAND DUCHESS MARIA ALEXANDROVNA.

This amiable Russian Imperial Princess, the destined bride of our Queen's second son, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, will very soon make the acquaintance of the English people; and we have much pleasure in aiding the personal introduction by now presenting them with her engraved portrait. The Grand Duchess Maria was born Oct. 17, 1853, and is the only daughter of the present Czar Alexander II., who succeeded to the throne in February, 1855, and of the Empress Maria, who was married to him in 1841, and who is a daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Imperial Princess of Russia has five brothers living, the eldest of whom is the Czarévitch, or Imperial Prince Alexander, married to Princess Dagmar of Denmark (Maria Feodorovna), a sister of our Princess of Wales. Our Portrait of her Imperial Highness is copied from the photograph by M. Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

#### "RESTORING THE SIGN."

There is a sly touch of satirical humour in Mr. Townley Green's drawing of a street scene in some old English country town or village in the early part of the last century. A reference to the history of political parties during the period when Jacobite intrigues were rife in combination with the unscrupulous rivalries of the Whig and Tory factions, under the reigns of Queen Anne and the first two Georges, might perhaps supply a choice of more than one concurrence of circumstances, giving a particular significance to the restoration of this ducal portrait on the signboard of an accustomed tavern. There were many ups and downs, and many ins and outs, in the public and personal fortunes of that age, for which we can hardly now find a parallel in the affairs of our own country at this day, but which are more than equalled, as we see, by the frequent and sudden revolutions of power in France. It is evident that, in the case before us, whatever has been the course of events, there is considerable difference of sentiment among the bystanders; and the gentleman in the laced coat, with his cocked hat and cane, has an opinion which is likely to disagree with that of the Puritan wig-maker at the door of the next house, who piously meditates on the mutability of earthly things.

#### "ONE AT A TIME."

The proverbial admonition "One at a time!" has received an exemplary illustration from the pencil of a German artist, whose work is copied in our Engraving. In the feeding of geese or turkeys, or barndoor fowl, or any other poultry, as well as in the feeding of pigs, one has frequent occasion to bid them mind their manners. Turkeys are the greediest of domestic birds, and have a prodigious capacity for gobbling as much as they can get. They and the geese should be sent out daily to pick up a large part of their needful nutriment in some field or common ground; but a good breakfast and supper are also due to them from the hands of such a careful mistress as we see in this picture. When fowls are kept in confinement, a mid-day meal should likewise be administered; and it is desirable on all these occasions, as well for the birds' own health and comfort as for the sake of the principle involved, that they should not be allowed to eat too rapaciously, but with a moderate restraint of appetite; so that none be stuffed and none be starved, but each consume a due portion, decently and in due order, "One at a time." The Engraving is drawn from a photograph of the picture, issued by the Berlin Photographic Company.

#### THE LONDON BOOK MARKET.

Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, gave his annual entertainment to the booksellers of London at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street, yesterday week, when about sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner.

During the evening specimen copies were shown of a work just ready for publication, on the Prince Consort's Memorial at Kensington, which was much admired, as well as Messrs. Nasmyth and Carpenter's forthcoming work on The Moon, with original drawings made by the aid of powerful telescopes, and Mr. George's work on The Mosel, in a series of twenty exquisite etchings.

Orders were received for the following new works and other publications:—1500, Mr. Motley's Life and Death of John of Barneveld, with the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War—2 vols.; 500, Dr. William Smith's Ancient Atlas; 3000, the fourth volume of The Speaker's Commentary on the Bible; 500, Mr. Belt's narrative of his Rambles as a Naturalist in Central America; 600, Captain Duncan's second volume of his History of the Royal Artillery; 1400, Mrs. Somerville's Autobiography; 300, Mr. Ferguson's History of the Modern Styles of Architecture; 700, The Minor Works of Mr. Grote; 500, The Prize Essays on the Church of England as an Established Church; 400, Mr. Millington's work on The Ten Plagues of Egypt; 300, Mr. Parker's work on The Archaeology of Rome; 700, New Edition of Canon Robertson's History of the Christian Church—vol. 1; 400, Canon Tristram's Land of Moab; 500, Proverbs, or Words of Human Wisdom; 400, Memoir of William Ellis, the Missionary; 300, Mrs. Chisholm's Stories of Arctic Adventure and Discovery; 2000, Dr. Smith's Bible Dictionaries; 2500, Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionaries; 7500, Dr. Smith's Latin Dictionaries; 800, Mr. Darwin's work; 8000, Mrs. Markham's Histories; 6000, Mr. Smiles's Popular Biographies; 1000, Dean Stanley's works; 1100, Sir Charles Lyell's Geology; 12,500, Murray's Students' Manuals, a series of historical class books; 900, Professor Blunt's works; 1000, Lord Byron's Poetical Works; 1200, Grote's History of Greece; 1500, Dean Milman's Historical Works; 2000, Hallam's Historical Works; 11,000, Dr. Chaplain's Benedicite; 600, Kirke's Handbook of Physiology; 26,000, Dr. Smith's English, Greek, and Latin Courses; 12,000, Little Arthur's History of England; 1000, Murray's British Classics; 900, Newth's Natural Philosophy; 700, James's edition of Aesop's Fables; 12,000, Dr. William Smith's Smaller Histories for the Lower Forms.

A meeting of wholesale teadealers was held in Glasgow, last Saturday, at which resolutions were passed approving of the general scope and object of the Adulteration of Food Act, but protesting against its being put in force against those dealers who sell teas which, in accordance with trade practice, have been "faced" with innocuous materials to suit the public taste.

Ill winds appear to have blown good to the Yarmouth fishermen, whose hauls during the late rough weather were enormous, one week's catch amounting to a total of 32,000,000 herrings, all of excellent quality.—The catches made by the Lowestoft boats have been good this year. Last week it is computed that 18,000,000 herrings were landed at the port.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Auchmuty, A. C., to be Vicar of Lucton, Herefordshire.  
Ayre, Richmond Leigh; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ulverston.  
Brice, Edward; Curate of St. Thomas's, Dudley.  
Brighton, J. G.; Rector of Kingston, Worcester.  
Browne, B. G.; Secretary and Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester.  
Browne, F.; Vicar of Christ Church, Enfield, Middlesex.  
Cautley, P. L.; Vicar of Cratfield, Suffolk.  
Cholmondeley, Richard Hugh; Rector of Hodnet, Salop.  
Colvin, J. W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Lakenham, near Norwich.  
Cordeaux, John; Rector of Hooton Roberts.  
Cumberlege, S. F.; Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.  
Cuthbert, G.; Rector of Aberhavesp, Montgomery.  
Dumbleton, E. N.; Rector of St. James's, Exeter.  
Edmonds, Walter John; Rector of Highbray, Devon.  
Flamstead, A. R.; Vicar of St. George's, Gloucestershire.  
Glencross, Ernest Henry; Vicar of St. Veep.  
Griffith, Edward; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Moorfields.  
Hartley, Percival; Curate of St. Luke's, Birmingham.  
Heyliger, Robert; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, King-square.  
Hill, Rowley, Vicar of St. Michael's, Pimlico; Vicar of Sheffield.  
Horsley, H.; Rector of Todenham, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh.  
Hutt, Charles John; Incumbent of St. Silas's, Islington.  
Irving, Robert; Sole Charge of St. Mary's, Wavertree.  
Jenkins, David; Vicar of Tideford.  
Mackey, Clement W.; Rector of Alveley, Bridgenorth.  
Maddison, Canon; Rector of Richard's Castle, Herefordshire.  
Maddox, Ralph Henry; Vicar of Shelley, Huddersfield.  
Midwinter, A.; Assistant Chaplain of the Lock Hospital.  
Monson, Thomas J.; Rural Dean of Pocklington.  
Morris, John; Curate of Slebech-cum-Minwre, Pembrokeshire.  
Owen, Lewis W.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester.  
Parker, F. W.; Vicar of Montgomery.  
Pix, G. B.; Rector of Caenby; Rural Dean of Aslackhoe.  
Richings, Herbert A.; Minor Canon in Chester Cathedral.  
Risley, John Holford; Rector of Nuffield, Henley-on-Thames.  
Rooker, John; Director of the Missionaries' Children's Home.  
Sanderson, John; Vicar of Hartley, Wintney.  
Sayer, Arthur B.; Vicar of St. Katharine's, Filton-common.  
Scott, Charles; Vicar of Chertsey.  
Sheppard, B. H.; Rector of Leigh with Bransford, Worcester.  
Skrine, Clamont; Incumbent of Emmanuel Church, Wimbledon.  
Street, A. J.; Vicar of Whittlebury-cum-Silveston, Northamptonshire.  
Thompson, W. O.; Vicar of Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwick.  
Watkins, W.; Perpetual Curate of Bridgetown, Totnes.  
Weeks, S.; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Chadderton, Lancashire.  
Wilson, Matthew Herbert; Vicar of Lymminster, Sussex.  
Winthrop, Edward; Rector of Wolverdington, Warwick.  
Wood, F. J.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Leeds.  
Yates, E. T.; Rector of Burgh, near Aylsham, Norfolk.

A new church at Eaton, Norfolk, has been opened by the Bishop of Norwich.

The Bishop of Oxford has reopened the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bradwell.

The seventh annual county meeting of the Yorkshire Church Association, which was continued two days, was held at Huddersfield last week.

Last week the parish church of Ditchingham, Norfolk, was reopened, after the addition of a north aisle and the removal of an unsightly west gallery.

The foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Nicolas, Manea, was laid on SS. Simon and Jude's Day, by Mrs. Whitting, the wife of one of the largest contributors.

A beautiful memorial window has been erected by the parishioners of Winkleigh, North Devon, to commemorate the restoration of the church by Mr. J. H. Pickard, of Godalming.

Lord Shaftesbury laid the foundation-stone of the Holy Trinity National Schools at Bournemouth, on Tuesday. He urged working men to support a system of education in which religion was the first consideration.

The *Church Herald* states that the Rev. Prebendary Clark, of Taunton, after duly considering the offer made by Mr. Gladstone of the vacant bishopric of Gibraltar, finds himself unable to accept it.

The subscriptions to a testimonial to the Bishop of Winchester, on his translation from the see of Ely, amount to more than £1000. A portion of this sum is to be expended on a presentation portrait and a piece of plate, and it is expected that the balance will be applied to a diocesan purpose.

The foundation-stone of a new church at St. Leonards-on-Sea was laid, last week, by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., in the presence of a large congregation. The ceremony was preceded by services in the present church. It is intended to erect a very handsome building. The offertories amounted to over £800.

At a county meeting at Winchester, last week, it was resolved to erect a monument to the late Bishop Wilberforce in the cathedral. Any surplus funds will be devoted to the improvement of the edifice. A letter was read from the Earl of Carnarvon suggesting a canopied tomb with recumbent figure. A proposal to ask the opinion of Sir Gilbert Scott was ultimately agreed to.

The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at Stonehouse, St. Peter's, Thanet, on Saturday last, after visiting the churches and schools in Tunbridge and Tunbridge-wells for three days. His Grace proposes to remain for four or five weeks resident in the eastern division of the diocese of Canterbury. The Archbishop was to consecrate the new church at Cliftonville, near Margate, on Thursday.

The foundation-stone of All Saints' Church, in the parish of Moss, near Doncaster, was laid, on the 1st inst., by Mrs. Bacon Frank, of Campsall Hall. The church is being built from designs of the late Mr. C. Buckridge, at the expense of Schole Birch, Esq., as a memorial church, and will cost between £2000 and £3000. The endowment is still to be provided. The sites for the church and parsonage have been given by Mr. Scholes Birch and the Rev. F. W. Peel.

A new parish church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated at Reading, last week, by the Bishop of Oxford. Recently the districts of St. John's and St. Stephen's were formed into one parish, and the old Church of St. John was found to be too small and very ill adapted to the requirements of the district. It was therefore pulled down, and a new church erected in the French Gothic style of the thirteenth century. Although the interior is completed, a tower and spire 150 ft. high have yet to be erected. The building will seat nearly 1000, and, when completed, will have cost £8500.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, at the Jerusalem Chamber, and revised the translation of the twenty-fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The members present were the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (in the chair), the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of St. Andrew's, the Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Rochester, the Dean of Lincoln, the Master of the Temple, Archdeacon Bickersteth, Archdeacon Lee, Canon Kennedy, Canon Lightfoot, Canon Westcott, Professor Eadie, Professor Moulton, Professor Newth, Dr. Scrivener, Dr. Vance Smith, Mr. Humphry, and Mr. Hort.

Yesterday week the first stone of a new parish church was laid at Eltham by Sir Charles Mills, M.P. The new building is to be erected a little to the north of the present one, and it is intended to complete as soon as possible its nave, chancel,

and north aisle, the nave being on the site of the north aisle of the present building, and the south aisle, hereafter to be built, on that of the existing nave. By means of this arrangement Divine service is enabled to be carried on without interruption in the old church while the building of the new one is being proceeded with. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester. The old church, which is 500 years old, and contains the remains of Bishop Horne, will be pulled down.

The Bishop of Winchester, on Tuesday, laid the foundation-stone of the Church of St. Mark, near Clapham Junction. It is designed to be a chapel of ease to the parish church of St. Mary, Battersea, and the Curate of the latter will undertake the duties. The new church will be Gothic in character, and built of brick, with stone facings. It is designed to hold 600 persons, and will cost upwards of £5000.—In the morning his Lordship consecrated the Church of St. Saviour, Cedars-road, Clapham-common, which was built, in 1863, by the late Rector of Holy Trinity, Clapham, as a chapel of ease to the parish church and as a memorial to his wife. Owing to some difference, however, between the Rector and the late Bishop in respect to some of the adornments of the interior, the church was never consecrated, and was simply licensed.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the Derby Memorial Scholarship has been conferred by the trustees on Mr. Alfred Goodwin, B.A., Fellow of Balliol College, whose University career has been a succession of honours and distinctions from Michaelmas term in 1869 to the present period.—The Macbride Scholarship at Magdalen Hall, of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to E. G. Tylee, Meeke Scholar, of Magdalen Hall. Proxime accessit—A. F. Thornhill, from Merchant Taylors' School, has been elected to an exhibition.—F. W. G. Perry, Exhibitioner of Worcester, has obtained one of the Hody Exhibitions for Hebrew at Wadham; but the other has not been awarded.—The election to two fellowships at Merton has terminated in favour of Mr. J. W. Russell, Lecturer of Balliol, as Mathematical Fellow; and Mr. A. S. L. Macdonald, commoner, as Natural Science Fellow.—Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, commoner of Balliol, and Mr. Henry Offley Wakeman, commoner of Christ Church, have been elected to fellowships at All Souls.—Mr. Henry J. S. Smith, Savilian Professor of Geometry, has been admitted a Professor Fellow of Corpus Christi. At the same time, the Rev. E. Palmer, Corpus Professor of Latin, and Sir Henry Maine, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, were placed upon the governing body of the college.—The following have been elected Hulmeian Exhibitioners at Brasenose:—C. E. E. Williams, scholar on the Somerset foundation; and H. S. Butler, Colquett Exhibitioner.

For the fifth time Dr. Cookson, Master of St. Peter's College, was last week elected to the Vice-Chancellorship of Cambridge. There was no opposition. Dr. Cookson first held this distinguished office in 1847.—In his valedictory retrospect of the academic year, on the previous day, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University abandoned Latin in favour of the vernacular. Among the pending schemes for enlarging the usefulness of the University, he instanced one for examining public schools in conjunction with Oxford, and another for the establishment of science lectureships in industrial centres. A warm tribute was paid to the memory of Professor Sedgwick.—The Le Bas prize, given annually at Cambridge for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire, has been adjudged to J. Langfield Ward, B.A., Pembroke. Mr. James Smith, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of St. Peter's; and Mr. Thomas Joseph Lawrence, B.A., LL.B., a resident Fellow of Downing.—The Rev. H. G. C. Moule, Fellow of Trinity, has been awarded the Seatonian prize for the fifth year in succession. The subject was "The Brazen Serpent."—The under-mentioned have been elected Fellows of St. John's:—H. Cowie, B.A. (1872), bracketed fourth in the classical tripos; A. Garrod, B.A. (1872), Prosecutor of the Zoological Society; T. E. Page, B.A. (1873), second classic and bracketed as Chancellor's Classical Medallist, Davies University Scholar, and late Porson University Scholar. Mr. Page has during his undergraduate career carried off many classical prizes.—Mr. J. Smith, B.A., has been elected Fellow of St. Peter's. He graduated in 1872 as twenty-first Wrangler, and was also at the head of the moral sciences tripos.—Mr. J. T. Lawrence, B.A., has been elected a resident Fellow of Downing. He obtained the Senior Whewell Scholarship in International Law in 1868, and graduated as senior in the moral sciences tripos in 1871. In 1872 he was bracketed senior in the law and history tripos.—The Esquire-Bedellship has been conferred on Mr. Gross, Fellow of Caius, who polled 211 votes to Captain Leeson's, of Downing, 178. Mr. Gross is a Fellow and Librarian of Caius, and graduated as eighth Wrangler in 1866.—Mr. Alfred George Greenhill, M.A., Fellow of St. John's and late Professor of Applied Mathematics at the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, has been elected to a fellowship at Emmanuel, and has also been appointed mathematical lecturer at the latter college. Mr. Greenhill graduated in 1870 as second Wrangler, and was declared equal as Smith's prizeman with Mr. Pendlebury, of St. John's, the senior Wrangler of that year.—The Maitland Prize, awarded every three years for the best English Essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the gospel through missionary exertions in India and other parts of the heathen world, to be written by a graduate of the University, has been adjudged to Herbert Courthorpe Bowen, B.A., Corpus Christi. The subject of the essay is "The Principle of Buddhism and of Christianity compared with Special Reference to the History of their Comparative Success."—Twenty-six freshmen have commenced residence this term as non-collegiate students. The whole number of these students now in residence is fifty-seven.—The entry for the local examinations held in December next is closed. The total number of candidates is 3550, being an increase of fifteen per cent on last year's numbers. The new centres are:—For boys, Dorchester, Mauritius, and Ramsgate; for girls, Islington, Jersey, Wolverhampton; for boys and girls, Dover, Hastings, and South Shields. These centres contribute 300 candidates. The number of boys entered is 2482, last year 2228; of girls, 1068, last year 847. The local examination syndicate recommend that the system of examination for women over eighteen years of age be extended to men.

The handsome prize of £100 lately placed at the disposal of the senators of the University of St. Andrew's by Dr. John Muir, Edinburgh, to be awarded to the competitor who showed the greatest proficiency in Hebrew scholarship and in the critical knowledge of Old Testament Scriptures, has, after examination, been divided between Mr. Henry G. Shepherd, Dundee, and Mr. Henry Stevens, Aberdeen. The competition was open to all Masters of Arts in the Scottish Universities of not more than six years' standing.



The session of the Edinburgh University was opened last week, when an address was delivered by Principal Sir Alexander Grant; Principal Caird delivered an address to the students at the opening of the session of Glasgow University; and the University of St. Andrew's was opened for the session by a lecture from Principal Shairp.

The Rev. Dr. Thornton has resigned the Wardenship of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire.

A memorial signed by forty-three out of forty-five assistant masters of Eton has been sent to the governing body protesting against the censure which has been passed upon the Head Master, and made public through the newspapers.

An influential deputation from the vestry of Harrow has had an interview with the governing body of the school to protest against the new statutes for amending the application of the funds. The deputation urged that the benefits of the foundation ought to be confined to Harrow, and they opposed strongly the throwing open of scholarships to competition.

Canon Liddon preached on Sunday, at King's College Chapel, on the completion of the alterations. Hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Canon Liddon preached with his usual eloquence and power, riveting the attention of the crowded congregation while he justified the use of the highest arts in God's service. The decorations have been carried out from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Five House scholarships of £80 and five exhibitions of £50 will be awarded at Malvern College on Dec. 19.

#### DISASTERS.

There was an explosion of firedamp at Mr. Clayton's Gwersyllt Colliery, near Wrexham, last Saturday morning, and seven men were severely burned.

During the commemoration, on Nov. 5, of "Gunpowder treason and plot," some lads at Hanley fired a cannon, which, rebounding, struck a boy named John Williams, fracturing his thigh in two places. The sufferer died on Saturday.

At a fire in the Broadleywood Cotton-Mill, near Rochdale, last week, Samuel Tiffin, superintendent of the West of England Insurance Company's fire brigade, stationed at Whitworth, was killed by being thrown from the top story of a wall that fell in while he was standing upon it.

Another lamentable accident, through carelessness in leaving a loaded gun within reach of children, has occurred at Bilton, in the Black Country. A little boy, having got hold of a fowling-piece in the house of his brother, was playing with it when it went off; and, though the charge was only peas instead of shot, an infant was so sadly mutilated that it died shortly afterwards.

There have been several railway accidents lately, and a few lives have been lost. A passenger-train, in crossing the river Severn, had a miraculous escape from total destruction. As it approached the bridge the crank axle of the locomotive broke, throwing it partly off the rails. On making this discovery the driver shut off steam and leaped from the engine. Contrary to expectation, the train got safely across the bridge, though it tore up the rails all along.

The ship Nagpore, from Calcutta to Liverpool, put into Kingstown harbour on Sunday night on fire. There being a heavy gale at the time, she ran into several vessels and inflicted much damage before she could be brought to anchor. She first fouled a schooner deeply laden, and after a fearful crash the vessel gave a few heavy lurches and sank, the crew escaping by jumping into the bowsprit rigging of the Nagpore, which continued her course till she came into collision with the schooner Pilot, and in a few moments reduced her to a wreck. The Nagpore then struck the Echo, Captain Ellis, who was thrown overboard and drowned. The vessel, when cast loose, went rapidly to leeward, and in a few moments was broken to atoms. The body of Captain Ellis has been washed ashore. Three sailors are missing.

Warnings of a renewal of the storm of the 7th were issued from the Meteorological Office, and on Sunday a strong gale blew along the east coast of England, causing several disasters to shipping. The Beatitude, from London to Boston (Lincolnshire), with a cargo of maize, was wrecked off the Skerries, and all hands were lost. The Herbert Ingram life-boat, belonging to the Life-Boat Society, put off from Skegness, Lincolnshire, during a storm on Monday morning to render assistance to two foreign vessels which were in distress off this place. The life-boat fortunately succeeded in putting men on board both the ships, which were afterwards taken safely into harbour. One was the barque Die Schwalbe, of Rostock, bound from Christstad to Alicante. She was assisted from her dangerous position into Clayhole. The other was the brig Françoise Marie, of Caen, on a voyage from Christiania to Dieppe, which vessel, in a damaged state, was taken to Grimsby. This valuable life-boat, which has often done good service in saving life, is named after the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, the boat having been presented to the institution a few years since by some of his friends.

About three o'clock in the morning yesterday week Mr. Axworthy, a cabinetmaker at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, discovered that his house—the upper rooms of which were occupied by himself, his wife, and his six children—was on fire. There being no fire-escape in the town, the only possible means of rescue was by the window of the lower room, and the staircase was already on fire. Axworthy dragged his half-suffocated wife and five of his children through the smoke and flames to this outlet, where the neighbours received them and bore them from the burning house. But Axworthy's youngest child, a boy three years of age, still remained above, and the flames had by this time made such progress that the staircase seemed impassable. Hearing the cries of his child, however, Axworthy made three desperate attempts to pass through the fiery furnace, and thrice he was driven back, only desisting when the fire had so far invaded the lower rooms that he had to leap from the window to save his own life. Ladders were brought, but it was too late; the house was now a mass of flame, and the little boy was burned to death. Two of the survivors so heroically saved are in a dangerous state.

The Flying Fish, a gun-boat of the composite class, was successfully launched from Chatham Dockyard last Saturday.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., in laying the foundation-stone of a new set of unsectarian schools at Lenton, a populous suburb of Nottingham, on Saturday, said England, with all its wealth and grand advantages, was, in respect of education, the worst Protestant country in the world. He had recently made a tour in Switzerland, where it was difficult to find a child at twelve that could not read and write and go through arithmetic with perfect facility. With regard to the financial conditions of the country, he said he would not affirm we were secure against any change in our commercial prosperity; but he believed we had much more hopeful times before us if only we made use of our advantages.

#### LAW AND POLICE.

The forthcoming winter circuits have been settled by the learned Judges as follow, viz.:—First Division (Mr. Justice Keating)—Stafford, Worcester, Somerset, Hants. Second Division (Mr. Justice Archibald)—Glamorgan, Gloucester, Chester, Leeds. Third Division (Mr. Baron Pigott)—Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick. Fourth Division (Mr. Justice Honeyman)—Newcastle, Durham, Bucks. Fifth Division (Mr. Justice Quain and Mr. Baron Pollock)—Manchester, Liverpool.

On Wednesday, being the morrow of St. Martin, the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council met in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster Hall, to nominate the Sheriffs of England and Wales for the ensuing year. The list, as finally settled, will be submitted to her Majesty, and in January next the appointment of one of the three names selected for each county will be made at a meeting of the Privy Council to be convened for that purpose.

Last year the fees on patents to the Attorney-General were £5538. By the new appointment of Mr. H. James the fees will be abolished, and both Attorney-General and Solicitor-General will be paid by salary—one £7000 and the other £6000, with certain fees.

The Master of the Rolls has made orders for winding up the following undertakings:—The Metropolitan Consumers' Co-operative Association, the Braganza Gold-Mining Company, the Co-operative Supply Association, the Traders' Co-operative Association, and the Western of Canada Oil, Lands, and Works Company.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, it was announced that Messrs. Donald Nicoll and Co., the debtors, who carried on an extensive business as clothiers, in Paternoster-row, have filed a petition for liquidation, alleging their debts at £71,000, and assets £40,000, in addition to some private property which will be brought into the estate. An application was made for an injunction against one or two of the suing creditors, and to appoint a receiver and manager. The necessary affidavits having been produced, the application to restrain was granted.

The Court of Queen's Bench has enlarged the rule made in the early part of this year providing for the trial of the Tichborne Claimant. It originally ran to the present Michaelmas Term, and has now been extended to November, 1874.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday week, an application was made for a rule nisi with a view to a new trial in an action for breach of promise of marriage, tried at the last Lancashire Assizes, in which a verdict for the plaintiff had been returned, damages £1750. The defendant possessed property to the amount of £6000, and since the breach of his promise to the plaintiff had married another lady. The Court refused to interfere with the verdict.

A civil suit is proceeding against the unfortunate Joint-Stock Bank of Jersey. Five creditors, impatient to discover the real state of the bank, brought an action against the liquidators for money deposited. Their defence was that they hoped to pay a dividend of 10s. in the course of a few weeks. Having elicited this soothing information, the plaintiffs consented to an adjournment, with a view to private arrangement.

Eight persons have been on trial at the Middlesex Sessions for complicity in an extensive system of robbery practised on the London and North-Western Railway Company. Several of them are carmen, lately in the company's service, and the others were charged as receivers. The indictments resulted in convictions, sentence being deferred.

John Jones, Scripture reader, was fined by the magistrates at Torquay, on Monday, in the sum of £4, for neglecting to have his four children vaccinated.

Several persons were fined in small sums at Lambeth, on Saturday, for not sending their children to school. Mr. Ellison called attention to the growing evil of parents saying that their children were beyond their control, and thus having them sent to the industrial schools at the expense of the ratepayers.

Benoni le Blanci, or Leblanc, a Frenchman, living at 89, Berwick-street, was charged at Marlborough-street, on Monday, with forging and fabricating the trade mark of Messrs. Moët and Chandon, the champagne producers. Evidence was given of the labelling by the prisoner of large numbers of champagne bottles with labels bearing the names of the prosecutors, and prisoner was remanded.

A charge was heard before the Marylebone police magistrate, on Monday, against a man who refused his name, address, and occupation, of throwing snuff in the eyes of a pawnbroker's assistant, in the Edgware-road, and running off with three diamond rings of the aggregate value of a hundred pounds. The prisoner was remanded.

Two factory girls have been convicted at the Thames Police Court of assaulting and intimidating two of their fellow-workers who had refused to go on strike. Each of them was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

At Westminster, two persons, named Stanley and Havens, described respectively as a gentleman and an architect, were charged with causing a disturbance at the Victoria railway station, and assaulting Mr. Owen, a member of the Stock Exchange, and a youth named Knight in the company's service. The disorderly conduct of the accused, who were observed to be in a state of semi-intoxication, had caused something like a riot at the station; and in the case of Stanley the magistrate inflicted a sentence of fourteen days' hard labour in addition to a fine. The other prisoner was fined £5, and ordered to find sureties for his better behaviour.

At Southwark, on Tuesday, Mr. Edwin Tapbell, a stockbroker's managing clerk, residing at East Croydon, was summoned for travelling on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway without having previously paid his fare and with intent to avoid payment. The prosecuting solicitor stated that the defendant had been for some time a season-ticket holder. His last ticket expired on July 24 last; and, although he had received notice from the office, he had not renewed it. For the defence it was stated that the defendant was a member of the Stock Exchange, and managing clerk to Mr. Fox, a stockbroker, of Austinfriars. For some time past he had been much harassed, owing to severe illness in his family and over-working in the office. The result was that he forgot to renew his ticket. Mr. Fox gave the defendant the best of characters for integrity and attention to business, and had no doubt that it was a case of forgetfulness. Mr. Woolrych doubted that, and fined the defendant forty shillings and costs.

Charles Stuart Monro, describing himself as a colliery owner and coal merchant, of 37, Pancras-road, N., and Alfred Ford, his clerk, were brought before Mr. Partridge, at Southwark, yesterday week, on warrants for final examination, charged with selling for best Wallsend (at 32s. per ton) a quantity of slate and rubbish. Inspector Fox, M division, said that 37, Pancras-road, was a small house that had formerly been a greengrocer's. In the window were a few lumps of coal of

fair quality. The prisoner had no wharf or premises containing coal. He had neither horses nor vans. He purchased the most inferior coal from merchants, and hired a greengrocer's van or other vehicle to send the orders. Mr. Partridge had no doubt that an extensive system of fraud had been committed, and it was shameful that coal merchants should supply such people with rubbish they could not sell themselves. He fined Monro £10 and £5 5s. costs, and Ford £3 and 2s. costs.—A coal-dealer at Colney Hatch, named Lefeber, was fined by the Highgate magistrates, on Monday, £3 and £1 1s. costs, for having in his possession an unjust weighing machine and a light weight. Another coal-dealer was fined, at the same court, £2 14s. for a like offence.

Two cases under the Adulteration of Food Act were before the magistrate at Marylebone yesterday week. Obed Tilbury, milkseller, of 15, Manning-street, Lisson-grove, was fined 30s. and costs for mixing water with his milk to the amount of 10 per cent; and John Jones, grocer, of 13, James-street, Oxford-street, was ordered to pay the costs of summonses for selling a quarter of a pound of coffee mixed with chicory, and two ounces of mustard adulterated with turmeric and flour.—A Sussex farmer was charged at Bow-street, on Saturday, with having sold adulterated milk. He had entered into a contract with a London company to supply them with a specified quantity of "new, sweet, marketable cow's milk." In consequence, however, of complaints from the company's customers, the milk received from the defendant was analysed, and was found to contain from 25 to 30 per cent of water. A penalty of £10, with £5 costs, was imposed.—At Westminster Frederick Cassell, of 27, Lower George-street, Chelsea, was on Monday summoned by the vestry of St. Luke's, Chelsea, for selling adulterated milk under the pretence that it was genuine. It contained 20 per cent of water. The magistrate said the defendant must pay a fine of £2 and £1 1s. costs. It was understood the defendant intended to appeal against the decision.—The first prosecution at Nottingham under the Adulteration Act of last Session took place on Tuesday, when James Harris was summoned before the Mayor and sitting magistrates on the charge of selling milk adulterated with water. The Town Clerk, who prosecuted, said the samples of milk which had been obtained from the various dealers in the town for the purpose of analysis had, on the whole, been found tolerably pure. The certificate of the borough analyst in reference to the sample obtained from the defendant showed, however, that it contained 10 per cent of water, allowing for its originally being of poor quality, and 20 per cent if it were originally good milk. Evidence in support of the case was given, and the defendant was fined 40s., including costs.—Mr. McKim was charged, on Wednesday, at the Glasgow Police Court, with having sold green tea adulterated with Prussian blue, turmeric, and French chalk. As it was the first case of the kind, a fine of 10s. 6d. only was imposed.

An unhappy maniac named Wilson, who is reputed to have been, when in a sane condition of mind, a most affectionate and indulgent father, is in custody on the terrible charge of murdering one of his sons, a lad of ten. Having dealt the child seven cuts on the head with an axe, he prostrated himself on the body, and was moaning piteously over it when he was pulled away. Dr. Lankester held an inquest on the body of the poor boy. The mother gave evidence of the assault, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned by the jury.

A murder for the sole purpose of gain, as it appears, has been committed in Limerick. During the absence of a tradesman from his house, the female servant left in charge was killed, and property in money and valuables was carried off. A woman recently discharged from service in the house has been arrested, and some of the stolen property found concealed in her hair and about her clothing, which is bloodstained.

#### MR. IRVING AS RICHELIEU.

The assumption by Mr. Henry Irving of the character of Richelieu, in Lord Lytton's tragedy, has become a feature in the theatrical history of the period. His portrait of the old Cardinal-Statesman is marked by many distinguishing and peculiar touches, which give it sufficient individuality, and, indeed, make it worthier of consideration as a work of art. It is marked rather, however, by intellectual power than physical energy; and where the latter is required a strain on the system is perceptible which substitutes natural incapacity for simulated weakness, and so far interferes with the spectator's enjoyment. The scene (act ii. scene 2) selected by our Artist for his Illustration is that wherein the Cardinal tries his ancient battle-sword, that proves too large and heavy for the old man, and makes manifest to him the infirmity of age, which for the moment, being excited, he had forgotten. The business and action of the scene are very interesting, but require judicious handling. Mr. Irving is studiously picturesque, and his action scarcely suffers anything by comparison with that of Mr. Macready. Altogether, the treatment of the incident is highly creditable, we think, both to the actor and the artist.

#### CHARING-CROSS THEATRE.

At this theatre, on Wednesday, a new play, in three acts—by far the best of all the pieces that Mr. Nation may at any time have placed on the boards—was produced with deserved success. It is entitled "Our Pet," and is a genuine comedy of fair average merit. Its dialogue is frequently good, and many a fair hit is made at social manners and events of the day; but its story is rather commonplace, and somewhat improbable. The characters are distinctly drawn, and not unskillfully coloured. The first act is devoted to the Pet's birthday—that of Amy Raye (Miss Louisa Carlyle), the daughter of Franklin Raye (Mr. C. West). The young lady is affianced to one Arthur Chaloner, an artist (Mr. H. C. Chippendale). But a cloud hangs over the festivities in the shape of a scheming individual, Godfrey Eames (Mr. T. H. Allen), who knows too much of the secrets of Raye's life, and, notwithstanding that he has "fallen into the vale of years," aspires to the hand of Amy. In the second act he has succeeded in promoting the ruin of Raye; and, to deliver her father from his difficulties, Amy, in the absence of her lover, consents to be his wife. In the third act we find that the marriage has been delayed in consequence of Amy's illness, and it is even reported that Chaloner is dead. He returns, however, to claim his bride. Eames, of course, objects; but a wildish kind of youth, Willie Burton (Miss Caroline Parkes), contrives to bring in a member of Scotland-yard, who has business with Eames just in the nick of time, and who carries off the schemer on the charge of murder. The acting of the play in all the parts was thoroughly respectable. The author is Mr. Conway Edwards, to whom we have been indebted already for two or three creditable dramas.

The Civil Service Commissioners have given notice that an open competitive examination for the appointment of assistant schoolmaster in her Majesty's Dockyard at Sheerness will be held in London on Monday, Dec. 15, and following days.



## THE DISASTROUS FIREWORKS EXPLOSION.

Our town news of last week mentioned this shocking accident, on the Tuesday morning, at the house in Broad-street, Lambeth, occupied by Mr. Fenwick, a manufacturer of fireworks, who was then busy in preparing his perilous wares for the popular entertainment of the Wednesday evening—that of Guy Fawkes' Day. The wreck of the house No. 51, Broad-street, is shown in our Engraving. It was a six-roomed building, a few doors from the old Lambeth Workhouse, and near the South-Western Railway arch. This house, together with the adjoining tenement, is held on lease by Mr. Sanderson. He sublet No. 51 to Mr. Fenwick, who occupied the two parlours; the first floor was tenanted by Mr. Lewis, his wife, and two children; and

the top attic and kitchen by Mr. Wood, his wife and three children, and his mother. Fenwick, unknown to his neighbours, carried on his business of a firework-maker in the house. The explosion blew out the front parlour window, hurled Fenwick's lifeless body through the opening, cracked the walls, blew up the ceiling, killed Mrs. Fenwick, and set fire to the house. The neighbours rushed from their dwellings to the spot. Fenwick's body lay in the roadway, entirely naked. Through the opening in the front the dead body of Mrs. Fenwick could be seen, lying against the wall. The house was on fire, the flames rising high above the roof. At the windows of the second floor Mrs. Wood, with her two grandchildren, were seen shrieking for help. Below them, at the first-floor window, were Mrs. Lewis and her two children crying for

assistance. Nothing could at the moment be done for them. The people in the street called loudly to them to jump out of the windows into the outstretched arms of many a willing and ready bystander. They seemed afraid to approach too near the window, because of the smoke and flames. In the next instant the whole interior of the house seemed to give way, and fell in. The fire-engines came, and quickly subdued the flames; but the remains of eight human bodies were found in the ruins of the house. These were Ralph Fenwick, aged 44; Jessie Fenwick, 32; Drusilla Lewis, 48, and her two children—Alice, aged 9, and Sarah, aged 3; Phillis Wood, 72, and her two grandchildren—Anne Wood, 5, and Alfred Wood, 2½. Those saved were the fathers of the children—Lewis, a lighterman, and Wood, a slater, who were out at their work; also the



"With this I, at Rochelle, did hand to hand engage the stalworth Englishers."

SCENE FROM "RICHELIEU," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

wife and youngest child of Lewis; these were sitting in the kitchen, and had just time to get out of the window into the back yard. The fire-brigade men discovered some firework cases, the remains of a small 10lb. keg of gunpowder, the bottom of another keg upon which were the exploded remnants of "fizzing powder," a composition of sulphur, charcoal, and steel filings; a press for making rockets; tubes, and funnels for filling the cases, and a charred piece of wood to which were fastened nine movable figures, evidently representing the Oxford or Cambridge eight with their coxswain. It is thought by some that Fenwick was at work making fireworks when, by over-compression or by a spark from the fire flying into the powder, the explosion happened; and that his clothes were burnt or torn off his body, as does sometimes happen, by the fiery blast. Another opinion is that Fenwick and his wife were blown out of bed by the explosion. An inquest has been held by the

district coroner. The law prohibiting this dangerous manufacture in common dwelling houses should be more strictly enforced.

## THE DUCAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The new steam-ship Duke of Devonshire was built at Barrow-in-Furness, and was launched some time ago in the presence of his Grace the Duke, of Sir James Ramsden, High Sheriff of the county, and a distinguished company. She was the first large ocean steamer built in the very extensive and convenient yard of the Barrow Ship-building Company, who have since launched a sister steamer, the Duke of Buccleuch, to be followed very shortly by the Duke of Lancaster, and others. The Duke of Devonshire is 3012 tons register, with engines of 400-horse power, nominal;

she is classed A 1 twenty years in the Liverpool book, and forms one of Messrs. Carlyle Brothers and Co.'s "ducal line" of steamers from London to Calcutta direct, by the Suez Canal. She has been designed and built especially for this trade; and it is satisfactory to know that the pioneer boat of the line, the Duke of Argyll, now on her second voyage, has proved herself eminently satisfactory, and is one of the finest vessels in the Eastern trade. These steamers carry first-class passengers only. The cabins are placed amidships, where there is the least possible motion. They have spacious saloons, and large, well-ventilated berths, with baths, ice-house, and every convenience for a tropical voyage. They are dispatched from London by Messrs. M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., of East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, and from Calcutta by Messrs. Cox, Steel, and Co.





SCENE OF THE FIREWORK EXPLOSION IN LAMBETH.



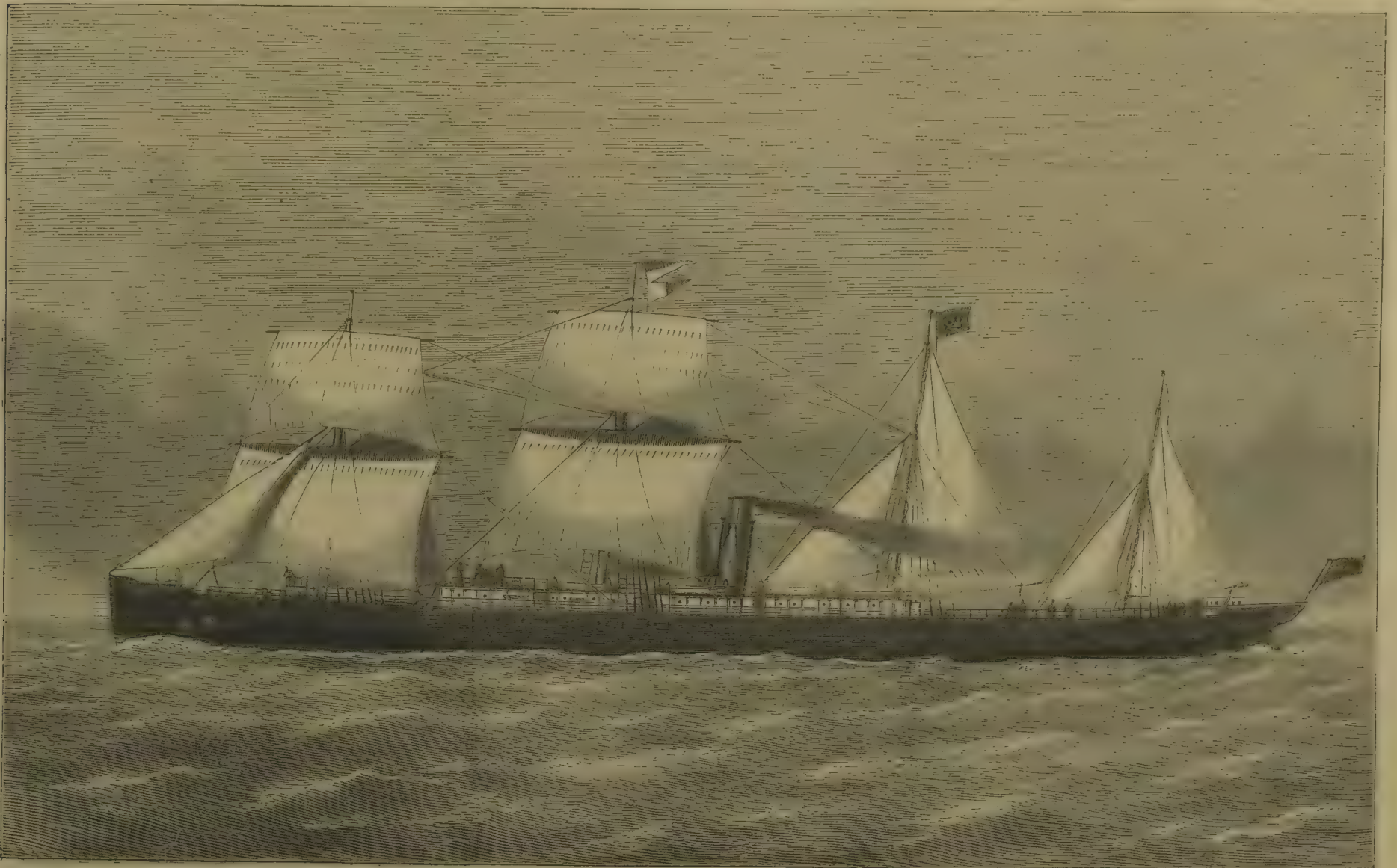
THE SASSOON INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

### THE SASSOON INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

The Corporation of the city of London, as we have stated, last week paid a high compliment to Sir Albert Sassoon, the wealthy and liberal Jewish merchant of Bombay. His late father, the revered David Sassoon, who died in 1864, had set him a good example of munificent charity and public spirit. This ancient and noble family of the true Israelite race, which was removed from Bagdad to Bombay in the preceding generation, has spread its great commercial activity and influence across the vast breadth of Asia to all the chief mercantile centres of India, China, and Japan. Among the frequent money gifts of the late David Sassoon to his fellow-townsmen of Bombay was one of 60,000 rupees towards a new building for the Mechanics' Institute. When he died, there was a public subscription for a personal memorial of him, which amounted to 30,000 or 40,000 rupees. Of this sum 20,000 rupees were

granted to the building fund of the Institute, and 12,000 rupees for a statue of David Sassoon to be placed in the new building. The share of the public subscription being added to the donation of Mr. David Sassoon, the committee of the Mechanics' Institute decided that the building should bear the name of its princely founder. A site on the Esplanade was granted by the Bombay Government, and on Feb. 21, 1867, the foundation-stone was laid by Sir Bartle Frere, then Governor of Bombay. The estimate for the building amounted to 145,000 rupees; but it was completed for 10,000 rupees less, and the Bombay Government again came forward and supplied the balance, with the proviso that the work should be carried out under the superintendence of the Government engineers. This was done in a most satisfactory manner by Colonel Fuller, R.E., Architectural Executive Engineer, P.W.D. The building was formally opened, three years ago, by Governor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. It consists principally of two large halls, beauti-

fully decorated, one on the ground floor and one on the first floor, the former of which is used as a museum and the latter as a reading-room. The other small rooms necessary in such an institution branch off from these halls, and the reading-room opens out into a fine arcaded verandah 62 ft. by 13 ft., which is a comfortable place for reading during the close evenings of the hot season. In the vestibule of the staircase leading to the first floor is placed the statue of David Sassoon, in white marble, a fine specimen of Mr. Woolner's art. It represents the venerable Israelite, in his Oriental costume, standing, with his hands extended, in an attitude of prayer. The likeness is said to be perfect, and the benevolent expression of countenance is very pleasing. Above the porch, also, has been placed an alto-relievo bust of David Sassoon, by Mr. Kipling, of the Bombay School of Art, which is as happily conceived as, and hardly inferior in execution to, the beautiful statue by Woolner.



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THE LIVINGSTONE AID EXPEDITION.



MYUMI, USAGARA.



CAMP AT REHENNIKO, OVERLOOKING THE MAKATA SWAMP.



## BY THE WAY.

Lord Mayor's Day brought the sort of weather that may be expected in the English November, and, when we had hoped that not more than the average number of colds were caught, we should, in ordinary circumstances, have dismissed the subject. But some reasons present themselves for saying a few words in addition to the meteorological register and the philanthropic wish. The *Standard* contends that by reason of the new Judicature Act, which abolishes the Barons of the Exchequer, there will be no necessity for procession to Westminster next year. We imagine, however, that some provision has been made, or will be made, for administering the oaths which are supposed to be requisite in order to restrain the King of the City from unconstitutional practices. Our liberties must be secured somehow. Future Lord Mayors cannot be allowed to send out their officers and compel us all to come into the Mansion House and eat turtle, after the manner of the very decided Amphytrion in the parable. We do not tremble much about this. But what a wise and good thing it would be to reform the City Kalendar, and throw Lord Mayor's Day into June, or July, when London could enjoy its holiday-show! How this is to be done we know not; and of course it would be irregular, and illegal, and dangerous, and new-fangled, and all the rest, just as the rectification of the other kalendar was declared to be when even the mob rioted and demanded to have back the days of which they had been robbed. But the thing was done, and England stands. In the interest of the myriads for whom the day is a thing of joy and delight, we urge on the Fathers of the City to consider whether they cannot give the Show in summer, and revive the water procession, which could be seen so well from the Embankment. All the Ministers and notoriety would be in London at that time, moreover. Then, the Courts of Law must be finished some time or other—perhaps during the present century—and it would scarcely be worth while fitting up a pageant to proceed no farther than New Temple Bar. There seems such good reason for a change which would add to the glories of mayoralty that we hope some benevolent successor of Henry Fitzalwyn will take the matter in hand.

Archbishop Manning and Mr. Newdegate are at war, in consequence of the member having accused the prelate of declaring in a sermon that, though Guido Fawkes and his accomplices were made felons on earth, they were made angels in heaven. The Archbishop denies having said this, and a gentleman's denial must be accepted. We have, however, a distinct impression of having read a recent Catholic discourse, by an eminent person, in which reference is made to certain persons who were felons here and angels above. Speaking from memory only, we do not say that Dr. Manning was the preacher, and we certainly think that the criminals alluded to were not Fawkes and his accomplices, but some of the Jesuits who were executed in Queen Elizabeth's time. We do not imagine that Garnet, for instance, is quite the sort of person whom an English gentleman of the present day would select as a type of an "angel." Dr. Lingard, the Catholic historian, quotes this from a paper which is extant in Garnet's own writing. "In cases of lawful equivocation, the speech being by equivocation saved from a lie, the same speech may be, without perjury, confirmed by an oath, or by any other usual way, though it were by receiving the sacrament, if just necessity so require." Mr. Newdegate, however, is called upon by the Archbishop's solicitors to verify his statements; and, as the passage referred to, and relating to somebody, has certainly been uttered within the last few months, there should be no difficulty in clearing up matters. While on the subject, we may add that Dr. Cullen has, within the last few days, made public proclamation of the dogma that "outside the Church of Rome there is no salvation." She has, of course, a perfect right to say so; but we claim an equal right to say that "inside the Church of Rome there is none." One statement is exactly as true as the other; and when Catholics and Protestants have mutually consigned each other to perdition, can they not shake hands, and try to make this world as pleasant as is consistent with its being a vale of tears?

Our contemporaries give us accounts of the production of M. Sardou's play "Uncle Sam" in Paris. It appears to be a success, and to deserve to be one, if *double entendre*, caricature, and sensation situations ever merited good fortune. Why any rational American could have thought it worth while to be offended with the piece we do not understand. It is simply a ludicrous misrepresentation of American life and manners, and is of the family of pieces in which English life and manners have been treated on the French stage for the last hundred years. We have never complained because boxing-matches were fought in an English drawing-room, or that Sir John sold his wife in "Smiffield," or that our ladies drank porter-beer in the mornings. These were the features of the older plays, and the modern ones are equally outrageous, if not so coarse. There seems to us to be only one incident that may be called American in the piece, and that is at the end, where these two men fight a duel all over the hotel, firing at each other whenever they get a chance. Such things are done, we suppose, in some of the States. But, as a lighter punishment has been given to the gentleman who deliberately shot Mr. Fiske than we award to a postman who steals letters, the holding up a fair duel as an illustration of manners cannot be held to be very savage satire. For the rest, the play does not seem up to M. Sardou's mark, and we read that the ladies' costumes are what theatrical Paris is talking about. By-the-way, in the French piece produced this week in London there is an effective finish. None of the characters are any better than they should be, but one is so much worse that to ensure the happiness of a reformed lady it is necessary that he should promise to keep out of her way for ever. He is repentant and says he will give the promise, but, finding himself distrusted, he shoots himself through the heart, and expires remarking, "Now, perhaps, you will believe me."

The police are "catching it," as the schoolboys say, "hot." Their accusers crop up every day, and are ready with complete testimony to the brutality, insolence, and perjury of some members of the force. We do not take all this for gospel, but there must be a good deal of fire where there is so much smoke. It is pretty clear that, with the exception of one division, the body of officers has deteriorated, and, instead of battling with truths, the best way is to consider how to remedy evils. If the pay is not high enough to tempt the best kind of men, let it be raised. We grumble at taxation, but are not such idiots as to grumble at the expense necessary to ensure the safety of society. It is observed that though many policemen are very ready to be rough with decent persons, the force is not so prompt to be rough with roughs; and we perpetually read of attacks on the police without reading also of that wholesome chastisement which we should like to find following such outrage. Just at this time the police force does not stand well with the British public, and, as we believe it to be, in spite of exceptions, a valuable and meritorious body, we should be glad to see it taken in hand for the improvements for which people are—not ignorantly—clamouring.

We have not lately heard much of the proposal to place a splendid set of chimes in our metropolitan cathedral. No doubt such an addition would be an advance to the completion of the edifice, and London ought not to be without that which almost every second-rate Continental city has. There can, moreover, be no greater contrast than the chimes with their varying melodies and the monotonous noises of our bells. This leads us to a suggestion of a practical kind. Every rational person has long regarded church bells in London as an anachronism and a nuisance. Everybody has ample means of knowing what time to go to church, and nobody is dragged thither by half an hour of maddening clank. Why not pass a short Act of Parliament ordaining that all the bells in London shall be sold, and the produce be applied towards purchasing for St. Paul's the finest set of chimes that can be obtained for money. There would not only be two excellent things thus procured, silence in a hundred steeples and beautiful music in one, but there would be a sort of poetical justice in thus turning engines of torture into ministrants of pleasure.

## THE LIVINGSTONE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

We have received from Assistant-Surgeon W. E. Dillon, R.N., second in command of the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition in East Africa, three sketches from which are drawn the Engravings in this Number of our Journal, accompanied by a letter from that gentleman, dated M'dabura, in Ugogo, July 17, relating as follows the chief incidents of the inland journey, from Bagamoyo on the sea-coast, opposite the isle of Zanzibar:—

"Our first camp was at the outpost of Kikoka, about ten miles from Bagamoyo. Here we remained some time, collecting our Pagazi; but set out again, on March 29, for the interior. Near this place, a waterbuck and a hartebeest were shot by Messrs. Fairlie and Campbell, who had joined us for a few days. After eleven days' travelling, we reached Masuwah, where our first honga, or toll of cloth (sixty dhoti) had to be paid, contrary to preceding custom. On April 16, after incessant journeying through an undulating densely-wooded country, it was refreshing to get a view of the Duthumi hills or mountains from our camp near the Unkerengeri river. This river we forded on the 17th (as shown in my sketch), and again on the 24th, near the Lion city, Simbawenni. This city is in exactly the same position as when it was seen by Mr. Stanley, but the walled city has been washed away. It is much smaller than when seen by Mr. Stanley, and it is difficult to conceive whence he took his sketch, or where he found that strange little box of houses with the twenty-five huts arranged in five regular rows; there are at least 180 dwellings in the present town. We encountered no difficulties in crossing the Unkerengeri or the Makata river; the great swamp was in good travelling order, and we reached Rehenniko, in Usagara, May 1. We were here detained one month, waiting for Murphy, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, who had volunteered from Aden, where he was quartered, to join the expedition, and Moffat, a nephew of Dr. Livingstone. Murphy arrived on May 26, but poor young Moffat had fallen a victim to the fever of the country on the day previous. He was a healthy, wiry-looking young fellow when he joined us at Bagamoyo, full of energy and work, and, having been born in South Africa, was never out of the country. The people here were sufficiently civil, fearing the Snider and other breech-loaders. On the day after our departure another caravan on its way to Unyanyembe was attacked by the chief. Six men killed and wounded, and some fifty bales of cloth taken.

"After crossing the Usagara mountains we came on the Makondokwa river. The united caravan, numbering 240 souls and twenty-one donkeys, camped at Myumi, June 1. Here we were delayed by a very untoward event. We sent Pagazi and Askari to M'buni to purchase corn. One of the latter mistaking one of the men of the village for one of a robber tribe, shot him. The Askari, however, states that it happened quite accidentally. Our blood-money came to eighty dhoti of cloth (value eighty dollars), two flint guns, and the value of two slaves, besides causing a delay of ten days. Some days after leaving Myumi, we came in sight of the lake and peak of Ugombo. Of this insignificant sheet of water Mr. Stanley says that an increase of 30 ft. in the height of its water would extend the lake over M'pwapwa and the Marenga M'kali, giving it a length of one hundred miles and a breadth of fifty miles. It is evident that either he had no barometer, or he did not use it. At the lake our barometer stood at 27.92; at a spot eight miles distant it stood at 27.40, which makes something like 400 ft. in height; and at M'pwapwa it had fallen to 26.54. On June 26 we encamped at a ziwa or pond, where we launched our indiarubber boat, and two of us got into her, which astonished the natives. Teal and widgeon were plentiful here. On July 10 we reached Useki. From this point of view the plain of vast extent is dotted here and there with strange hillocks of rock, enormous boulders, and columnar rocks of granite springing abruptly from the ground. I sketched a group of Wagogo at M'dabura. Brass and ivory armlets, bracelets, necklets, are worn in profusion, the black wool of the women being studded with beadlike pieces of brass, some of the necklets being very prettily designed of brass chainwork. The hair of the men is interwoven with fibre and twisted into minute ringlets. Both men and women are ugly, but all well-grown and intelligent. They are exceedingly troublesome, crowding round the tent doors until driven away and kept at a distance by a strong fence. We expect to reach Unyanyembe in about twenty-five days, and we shall leave that place for Ujiji as soon as possible."

The Gloucestershire annual show of produce has this year eclipsed most of its predecessors. A number of handsome prizes were offered, and excited active competition. The general display of roots and grains was considered highly creditable.

Dr. Hancock, in his tenth annual report on the judicial statistics of Ireland, states that between 1864 and 1872 there was a diminution in the yearly aggregate of indictable offences from 10,865 to 7716 cases. Against this, however, he has to place an increase in the number of riots and of crimes against life.

The twentieth meeting of the Scottish Arboricultural Society at Edinburgh was brought to a close, on Thursday week, by interesting discussions on the pruning of trees and on the comparative advantage of planting in groups or in mixed plantations. On the same evening the winter session of the Edinburgh Geological Society was opened with an address by the president, Professor Geikie, on "Earth Sculpture." There was a large attendance. The winter session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was opened, yesterday week, by an address, on the conditions of intellectual discipline, from Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, in the Music Hall, where the Lord Provost of the city presided. The winter course of lectures at the Philosophical Institution began, on Tuesday evening, with the first of two lectures on "Popular Government," from Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.

## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Complaint was made the other day by Mr. Butt, M.P., at Limerick, that it is not the habit of Irish members to hold annual confabulation with their constituents. May not the reason be that they are inwardly conscious that they have no constituents? There are voters, to be sure, who go to the poll under difficulties, in their bodies; but, so far as volition is concerned, even under the ballot, are they not mere machines, worked by well-known influences, just as much as water-mills are? Possibly, Mr. Butt himself would not have appeared at an assembly of voters at Limerick if it were not that he chooses every possible opportunity of carrying out his Home-Rule mission.

It seems that Mr. Ward-Hunt is filling a large space in the political world. He has attained to a sort of sub-leadership of the Opposition in the House, and very effectively he does his work. As a critic, he was always keen; and of late, as a censor of the Government, he has been sharp and even epigrammatic. When making his annual confession to his electors recently, he was in his happiest vein, and full of the sarcasms and gibes which drop so quietly from his lips, on which there hovers a smile, so that a deaf person, who could not hear what he said, would imagine that he was emitting soft and delicate compliments. The Government, as a whole and in detail, was scathed; but every other word was "Lowe;" and, according to Mr. Hunt's description, whatever was done by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was either foolish or knavish, or almost so—not that either phrase was actually uttered, but the conglomerate of the speech was nothing less.

A Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury is generally not a public-speaking man. Insinuating whispers, delicate flatteries, half promises, mild jokelets, perpetual smiles, gentle nudges, and expressive looks are more in his line. All these Mr. Arthur Peel, the new Government "whip," will have to rehearse in the vacation and practise next Session. In the meantime he is doing what seems the ordered duty of the likely Ministerial subordinates—namely, defending partly and altogether praising the Government to which he belongs. The honourable gentleman's sserppe to his constituents at Warwick, one day last week, was elaborate in no ordinary sense. There was about his speech a solidity which would have rendered it cumbrous if it had not been that he exhibited an earnestness which could only have been caught by supreme belief in a Ministry that has discovered qualities in him which, to the general body of observers, were latent, and which rendered it desirable that, in a manner, its fate should be committed to his hands. Erskine said of the English Constitution that its ultimate result was only the getting of twelve men into a box; and of Ministries it may be said that the result of all their doings is only the getting a certain number of members of Parliament into a division lobby. That it will be henceforth Mr. Arthur Peel's function to do, and no doubt he will show therein as much ability as will.

On the face of it, it is curious to find Sir Thomas Bazley, not only at Moreton-on-the-Marsh, but by the side of Lord Redesdale, and at an agricultural and horticultural gathering. But Sir Thomas has long ceased to be a mere Manchester man, and in more counties than one he enacts the part of a country gentleman. Therefore he appropriately gave his benign presence (the epithet is truly applicable to his personal appearance) to his neighbours in Gloucestershire on this occasion, and he was very pleasant with them. He rather eschewed the agricultural part of the affair, and took up the horticultural section, as it were, disporting himself amongst the flowers, and gathering smiles and illustrations from them in a pleasing, benevolent way. Having only to make himself agreeable, inasmuch as there were no politics lurking beneath dahlias and china-asters, it was possible for confraternity to exist between him and even so grim a Tory as Lord Redesdale, with whom as a public man he has no point of contact.

A Financial Secretary to the Treasury, as we have recently reason to know, ought to be the confidential aide-de-camp to a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Presumably Mr. Selater-Booth, in the last Conservative Government, stood in that relation to Mr. Ward-Hunt; and, if following suit in criticism of the existing Ministry is a proof of their cordiality, Mr. Selater-Booth has given that proof in a colloquy he held with his friends in North Hants, last week. He rehearsed the part of censor a good deal last Session, sometimes in an interim way, and once or twice in a formal and predetermined manner. Indeed, once it seemed as if he sought to bring on a party debate; but when the day came few men who were members were to be found, the Opposition benches were a desert, and the Ministerial side was, perhaps, eighty or ninety strong, even in those penultimate hours of the Session. So Mr. Booth delivered his speech in a picktooth manner; some sort of reply was given to it by Mr. Lowe, who probably then had practically ceased to be Finance Minister; and the matter, which did not rise to a squabble, was over. On the late reconstruction of the Government Mr. Booth was slightly jocose, in his speech the other day, and intended, no doubt, to be severe. Especially he evinced his horror of round men being put into square holes; and no doubt he was sincere in his objections, for reasons which to those who know him would be sufficiently obvious.

There have appeared lately, in an extra-parliamentary way, a few of the rising young members, of some of whom note may be taken. Perhaps Mr. H. Brand would take exception to be called a rising member, as he probably considers himself as having quite risen to the height of a personage in the House. Doubtless, considering the frequency with which he favours that assembly with his opinions and the dogmatism with which he lays them down, he might be allowed to hold something of a position; but possibly some cynical people may think that he is adopting a very old device, to which ambitious young Parliament men often have recourse. It is just a question, however, whether Mr. Brand has arrived quite at that point at which it is thought by a Government desirable to quench a talking young member who more or less takes up his position on their flank, by submerging him into an Under-Secretaryship. His speech, the other day, to a working-class association at Cheshunt, in the county which he represents, was as good a specimen of his rather dry rhetoric as could be had.

If ever a man tried to have it understood that he had an old head on young shoulders, that is the case with Mr. Maden Holt, one of the Conservative members for North-East Lancashire. His demeanour is solemn, his utterance measured and emphatic, and his sayings oracular. It would doubtless be a congenial office to him to address a meeting which had for its object a protest against ritualistic practices in the Church, as he has been doing lately; and one is bound to say that he so acquitted himself as to maintain to the utmost his character as a sage, grave man, whose every word was weighty—in more senses than one.

In every respect save one Sir Thomas Acland is a model county member, so far as a Liberal can fulfil that character. He has been heard to say, in his place in Parliament, "that he was not a hunting man." That, however, seems not to be a disqualification, any more than his Liberalism is, with a section of the electors of North Devon. Possibly no better mode of



showing the reason why this is the case could be found than by referring to a recent speech which he delivered at a meeting of a labourers' association in his county. Of a surety he did not merge the proprietor of land in the Liberal; and, as the labourers whom he addressed have not yet got the franchise, he was quite safe in telling them that the land question was in a more or less satisfactory state, and that content was the "sovereignest thing on earth" for the tillers of the soil.

It must be satisfactory to Sir Charles Dilke to discover, by foregathering with his constituents at Chelsea, that a body of them, sufficiently numerous to be contained in a very large place of meeting, are satisfied with him, notwithstanding certain political proceedings which shocked some people of tender sensibilities. As to Sir Henry Hoare, he has never done anything to peril his popularity in the borough; and, as he is an occasional enlivener of debates, it is to be hoped that the electors will take care to preserve him for the amusement of any future Parliament.

## SKETCHES IN JAPAN.

(From Our Special Artist.)

### NIGHT AND MORNING AT A TEA-HOUSE.

Japan presents great facilities for travelling. In this it is unlike most eastern countries. There are no inns, in our sense of the word, but their place is amply supplied by what are called "tea-houses," and one or more of these places may be found in most villages. In some they are large buildings; they are all kept most scrupulously clean, and often have a back-garden laid out in the Japanese style, with miniature rocks, waterfalls, lakes, temples, and dwarf trees. The European traveller has only to provide himself with a few articles of food, for Japanese food would scarcely satisfy him; also with some drinkables, sheets, a pillow, and blankets. Coolies or porters, to carry the things, are easily got, so one may travel with the greatest comfort in Japan. The rooms in these tea-houses have very fine soft straw mats for the floors, and three sides of the room are made of sliding panels, made of paper, and painted with Japanese landscapes. When the house is shut up for the night, there is an outer defence of sliding panels, made of wood, and these can be barred so as to make the house secure. In the morning no light can come into your room till these outer panels are removed. The first night I slept in one of these places, when I awoke in the morning, the night lamp had expended itself, and all was dark. I wondered what the hour might be, but felt too comfortable to be at the trouble of striking a match to see what o'clock it was. I could hear that people were stirring about the place, and after a few moments a noise like that of thunder sounded within a few yards of me. The roar of this noise lasted for a second or so, and then ceased, but it was soon succeeded by a second burst, which sounded as if the house was going to pieces. What could it possibly be? A third clap of this loud thunder demanded a solution of the mystery; so, putting out my hand, I could push the sliding panel aside, and the maker of this thunder became visible. It was merely one of the girls of the house opening the outer panels, and shoving them along in a groove to a press at the corner made to keep them during the day. The whole house being made of wood, and paper stretched on frames as tight as drums, the simple operation of moving these outer panels produces a sound as if Jove himself were launching his bolts. I was amused at the contrast of the terrible noise and the simplicity of the cause which produced it. I had expected to see something terrible, and instead I saw the picturesque costume of the girl, who was merely beginning her day's work. Outside was the quaint garden, with its strangely-cut miniature trees, rocks, and lakes; and the bright morning came as a contrast to the darkness in which I had been only a minute or so before. The girl, seeing me looking out, gave me the usual salutation of "Ohayo;" and soon had a dish, like the caldero of the Italians, with a charcoal fire in it, for the winter mornings are cold in Japan, and a supply of tea in a quaint teapot with a bamboo handle to it. It was pleasant to sip the tea before getting up to dress.

I had been much struck the evening before with the girl who brought in the light, and had noted her as a subject for my sketch-book. As soon as it is dark this very strange-like lamp, or lantern, is brought in. The lanterns are the same in every tea-house, consisting of a wooden stand and frame, with paper pasted round it to preserve the flame from draughts. The flame is produced by a small brass vessel with oil and a wick, like the primitive cruces of early days. The large paper surface of this lamp, being illuminated, casts a fair amount of light around the room; but I did not find it sufficient to write or read with; so a candle is necessary, if you wish to do anything in the evenings.

### THE GRAVE OF WILL ADAMS.

I send you also a sketch of the grave of William Adams, near Yokoska; for the discovery lately made, that an Englishman had lived and died in Japan in the beginning of the seventeenth century, is a subject of much interest to the European community, and particularly to his fellow-countrymen now in Japan. An American author named Hildreth compiled a very elaborate work called "Japan and the Japanese," in which he stated, from works that he had read, that William Adams and Captain Saris, of the British ship *Clove*, had entered the bronze statue of Dai Bootz, in the summer of 1613, and had, as was the custom, written their names on the figure. Mr. J. Walter, now a resident of Yokohama, made a visit to the Temple of Dai Boots, and inquired of the priest there if he knew anything of these names; but the priest was in complete ignorance of the matter. The priest, however, made inquiries, and in a native book called *Murashi* he discovered that Adams, or Anjin-Sama, had lived and died at Hemi-Mura, a small village near Yokoska. Mr. Walter then went to this village, and in the temple there found a small bronze Buddhist image, which had been left by Adams. It was still preserved in the temple, as well as a slip of bark or leaf covered with what is supposed to be Siamese writing. The present mayor of the village had also a letter in the Japanese character, written by Adams. It has no date, but is written from Jeddo to Hemi-Mura, thanking the villagers for bringing evergreens to decorate his house at the Matsuri festival. The priest led Mr. Walter to the grave of Will Adams and his Japanese wife. It is on a hill not far from the village, and was overgrown with vegetation. The monument is that of a Hatamoto, a rank which Adams held under Gongen Sama. No inscription or date could be made out; but on the monument of his wife could be traced the words—"Kan-jiu-ichi-nen, 7th month, 16th day"—equal to our A.D. 1633, or 239 years ago. From this it is supposed that the wife survived him thirteen years, for his will, which is still preserved in the archives of the India House in London, is dated Dec. 7, 1620.

Mr. Hildreth gives an account of Adams in his work. He was born on the banks of the Medway, between Rochester and Chatham, and went to sea when twelve years of age. He was apprenticed to Master Nicholas Diggins, of Limehouse, near London, whom he served twelve years. He acted afterwards as pilot in her Majesty's (Queen Elizabeth's) ships; then, for

eleven or twelve years, he was employed by the Worshipful Company of the Barbary Merchants. The Dutch traffic with India beginning at that time, he was desirous, as he tells us, "to make a little experience of the small knowledge which God had given him," so he entered that service.

Mahay's squadron, in which Adams sailed as chief pilot, was composed as follows:—The ship *Hope*, of 250 tons and 130 men; *Faith*, 150 tons and 109 men; *Charity*, 160 tons and 110 men; *Fidelity*, 100 tons and 86 men; *Good News*, 75 tons and 56 men. But these names of good omen did not save the ships from disasters. Some returned to Holland, and the *Charity*, in which Adams was, alone went on her course, and reached Kiusiu, or the southern part of Japan, on April 11, 1600. Her crew was reduced to twenty-four men, and four or five only of these were able to walk, and as many more to creep on their hands and knees. The Portuguese Jesuits accused them of being pirates, and they were put in prison. It was some time before the antagonism of the Portuguese was got over; but at last the Emperor took Adams into his service to build ships on the European model. Adams began to pine for home, and applied for leave to return to England, where he had a wife and daughter. But the Emperor of Japan had found out that he had a good man in his service, and, to pacify him he made him lord of the village of Hemi-Mura, where his grave now is. The village contained about a hundred households, and he had power of life and death over everyone. This did not satisfy Adams, but he could not help himself.

When the first Dutch Embassy came to Japan in July, 1611, the Emperor's Court was at Suruga, and Adams arranged the interviews and acted as interpreter. On the arrival of the *Clove*, commanded by Captain Saris, the Prince of Firando at once sent for Anjin-Sama, or Adams, and would not permit the letters from the King of England, James I., to be read till Adams arrived. The *Clove* left Japan for England on Dec. 5, 1613, and carried home letters from Adams. In these letters Adams explains his reasons for not returning at that time. One inducement to remain was that he had then a wife and daughter in Japan. He held a good position as head of the town, people, and lands of Hemi-Mura, but he had little or no money, and did not care to return to his family in England with an empty purse. It would also seem that he had quarrelled with Captain Saris, who attempted to drive a very hard bargain with him for his passage home. Another English ship paid a visit to Japan. This was the *Royal James*, belonging to the East India Company. She left Japan on Dec. 16, 1620, and brought home the news of Adams's death. She also brought home a copy of his will, in Japanese characters, which is still preserved by the East India Company. He left 2465 dollars and 29 cents, which he divided equally between his English and Japanese families. "The English share to go, one half to the wife and the other half to the daughter, it not being his mind," so Cocks wrote, "his wife should have all, in regard she might marry another husband, and carry all from his child." By the same ship Cocks made a remittance to the English family, having delivered "one hundred pounds sterling to divers of the *Royal James's* company, entered into the purser's books, to pay in England two for one." This last is a curious point, as showing the rate of exchange in those days.

Such are the main features of this Kentish pilot's strange life, and from these we can see that he was no ordinary man. The letter still preserved in Hemi-Mura shows that he had learned to read and write the Japanese language; and the position he attained in the service of the Emperor of Japan makes it clear that he had made the best of the "small knowledge God had given him." The care with which he had made out his will indicates a desire to be strictly just as far as it was possible in the unusual position in which he was placed. It is said that he selected the spot for his grave, and it is evident that it must have been a favourite haunt of his. It is a prominent knoll among the wooded hills and undulating valleys about Yokoska. The sea can be seen to the east and to the south, and in the opposite direction the snowy peak of Fusi-yama is visible. It is such a spot as a home-sick man would wander to, it is so very beautiful; the blue sea, with islands, rocky cliffs, wooded capes, hill and dale, great pine and cedar trees around, and the "matchless mountain" over all. Few spots in the world can compare to it; but, beautiful as it is, the heart of Will Adams pined for the Medway. The ocean beneath was the path that led there, and that must have been, among many attractions, one of the chief to him.

Great credit is due to Mr. Walter for having discovered this interesting memorial. He has also been at considerable expense in having it repaired and put in order, so as to preserve it for the future. The stone platform, stone rail, and stairs were all erected by him. I had the pleasure of visiting the spot in his company and that of another friend, and, while we were in the temple at Hemi-Mura, the mayor, now a very old man, presented Mr. Walter with the original copy of the letter written by Adams. On the first visit to the village Mr. Walter offered to buy the letter at any value they chose to put upon it, but they would not part with the relic. This free gift shows how highly they appreciate what he has done in putting the monuments in order. If I mistake not, Mr. Walter intends sending either the original or a facsimile of this letter to the India House, to place beside Adams's will.

The English Roman Catholic bishops have, it is stated, instructed Monsignor Capel to undertake the formation and management of an English university.

A conclave of the Roman Catholic clergy in Limerick diocese has been held, under the presidency of Bishop Butler, in the cathedral, to consider the Irish Bishops' recently published programme. Bishop Butler addressed the meeting at length on the education question, abandoning all hope of the Catholic University scheme being carried out by Government, and looking to the success of the Home Rule movement as the only chance for ameliorating Irish grievances. In view of a forthcoming collection in aid of the Roman Catholic University, a pastoral from Cardinal Cullen was, on Sunday, read in all the Catholic churches in the diocese of Dublin. In this document the Cardinal strongly enforced the necessity of upholding religious education, and deprecated the growing indifference to religion which was manifested.

Among the appointments that were thrown open to public competition by Mr. Lowe shortly after his transfer from the Exchequer to the Home Office was that of inspector of coal mines. The regulations under which persons will be allowed to compete for these appointments have now been published, and last Friday's *Gazette* contains a notice, dated from the office in Cannon-row, stating that a competitive examination for two situations as inspectors of coal-mines will be held in London shortly. This competition will be open to all persons between the ages of twenty-three and thirty-five, who, within the last five years, have been employed for two years underground in a coal-mine. The subjects of examination include "a theoretical and practical acquaintance with coal mines and mining," and "a knowledge of metalliferous mines," as well as elementary subjects—such as reading, writing, and arithmetic.

## THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

The letter of our Paris correspondent last week described the scene at the National Assembly at Versailles on the Wednesday, in the debate which followed the Duc de Broglie's reading of Marshal MacMahon's message, calling upon the Assembly to establish a strong executive Government for France. The message was applauded by a large majority of the members of the Assembly, and a resolution was immediately proposed to continue the powers now intrusted to Marshal MacMahon, as President of the Government, for the period of ten years. In opposition to this, a motion was made by Baron Eschassériaux, and supported by the Bonapartists, demanding a vote by universal suffrage, or plébiscite, on the choice between three different forms of Government—the Republic, the Empire, and Constitutional Monarchy. It was then proposed that the first-mentioned resolution should be discussed as a matter of "urgency," in preference to the Legislative business of the Session, which, according to previous orders of the day, should have been a committee for the detailed revision of the existing constitutional laws. The same claim of precedence, as a subject of "urgency," was instantly put forward by M. Eschassériaux and his twenty-two followers, as partisans of the Napoleon dynasty. There was an eager debate upon this important question of the order of proceedings, and it was at length resolved, by a narrow majority of 362 votes against 348, that the proposal to renew Marshal MacMahon's governing powers for ten years should be kept separate from the legal and constitutional reforms submitted to the Parliamentary Committee. During the sitting of the National Assembly, a good deal of popular excitement was shown by the gathering of anxious crowds near the doors of the building; but the gendarmes had no difficulty in preserving order. The sketch contributed by our Paris Artist shows the scene at the Porte du Maroc.

## THE GIANT CITIES OF BASHAN.

(To the Editor.)

May I ask for a few lines' space on the subject of your article on Bashan in the *Illustrated London News* of Nov. 1?

Dr. Parry, in the itinerary of his journey through the country, is, I think, inaccurate on two points which may be worth setting straight for the sake of truth. He speaks of some education of the children carried on through the goodwill of the late Consul at Damascus and Mr. Pritchett, but concludes with "This is all that had been attempted, and the work had ceased." I do not of course know when Dr. Parry travelled in Bashan, but, having gone carefully through all the land this last spring-time, I am able to set Dr. Parry's mind at rest on this point. I met Mr. Wright, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, in the heart of the Hauran. He had come from Damascus with a Scripture reader, and, as long as we were together, was busily employed in explaining and selling portions of the Bible, besides talking to the people on the desirability of establishing better schools than they have at present. This was his second missionary tour in this region; and on several occasions, in answer to his offer of books, he was shown by the Arabs some portion of Holy Scripture which had been given to them before. Besides this work, Mr. Pritchett, who has spent three or four winters in Syria, making it his amusement to ride alone through such unfrequented districts as the land of Moab distributing copies of the Bible, told me in July that he had found the people of the Hauran willing to receive the books, which he gave to a great many. I think he said that he had been in the Hauran twice; but he was certainly there last year. Probably more efforts than these have been made in the Hauran; but this is sufficient to show that something is still done.

One other point—the antiquity of the cities. Dr. Porter's account, though true in particulars, unfortunately does not give a correct idea of their general appearance and mode of construction.

Probably Dr. Parry went expecting to find very much more hoar antiquity than is there. The prevailing idea of the cities is of the Roman period and Eastern Roman work, and some of the most interesting specimens extant of Early Byzantine architecture are to be found at Bosra and Edrei in the Christian churches. Better builders build better houses; and so we may fairly suppose that the Romans, who were the undoubted builders of the theatres and temples in the principal cities, would improve upon the domestic architecture of those who preceded them—taking hints, however, from the original style, which is entirely suitable to the requirements of the place, especially in the adoption of the long split stones for roofing, resting on brackets at the top of the wall-veil, and massive stone doors moving in stone sockets, just as those do which we find in some of the Inquisitorial dungeons of Germany. In the Hauran the style is not Roman, but the work is Roman, for the most part by far, in its square lined masonry and ornamented doorways. If we grant that they borrowed the style, why not also the stones, which lay ready to their hands? This seems to explain the existence of a few very rough buildings which we came across; and I can see no reason why we should reject the opinion that in them we see the actual doors and lintels, untouched by any tool since times not very far removed from Og; just as we do not disbelieve that the Itorites lived in the caves of Petra, though we know that the Egypto-Roman façades to many of them were the work of a later people. It is not likely that there was ever much wood in Bashan, so the early builders of fenced cities would naturally reverse the order of architectural advance and make their first efforts in stone. There are, however, no folding stone doors in Bashan nearly approaching in size and workmanship to a splendid pair (as far as I remember, almost 15 ft. high) which belonged to a late Roman temple at Palmyra; while, on the other hand, I saw none ruder than some very small ones, which the few Arabs who inhabit the great temple at the same place have built with their lintels into the walls of their gardens. These are exactly like those in Bashan. We may fairly think it far more probable that we are looking at an Eastern than a Western invention. The Pyramids of Egypt were closed with stone slabs moving in a groove, and in a rock-cut tomb near Jerusalem the entrance was closed by an ingenious adaptation of a movable stone unlike anything Roman that we know of.

H. G. WATKINS, Jun.

A full-dress parade of all the officers and men of the Royal Marines took place, yesterday week, on the parade-ground, Chatham, to behold the presentation of a silver medal and gratuity of £15 awarded by the Admiralty to Sergeant-Major George Lockyer for long service and exemplary conduct, on his leaving the corps, on a pension of £45 per annum, to take the appointment of Adjutant at the Royal Naval School, Greenwich.

The meeting of the local executive of the British Association was held, on Monday, at Bradford; and the financial account, which was submitted, showed the total expenses of the late meeting in that town to amount to about £3300. The guarantee fund subscribed amounted to £5200. A call of 50 per cent upon this sum was made a short time ago, and it was resolved to make a further call of 1s. 6d. in the pound.





THE ENTRANCE TO THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON NOVEMBER 5





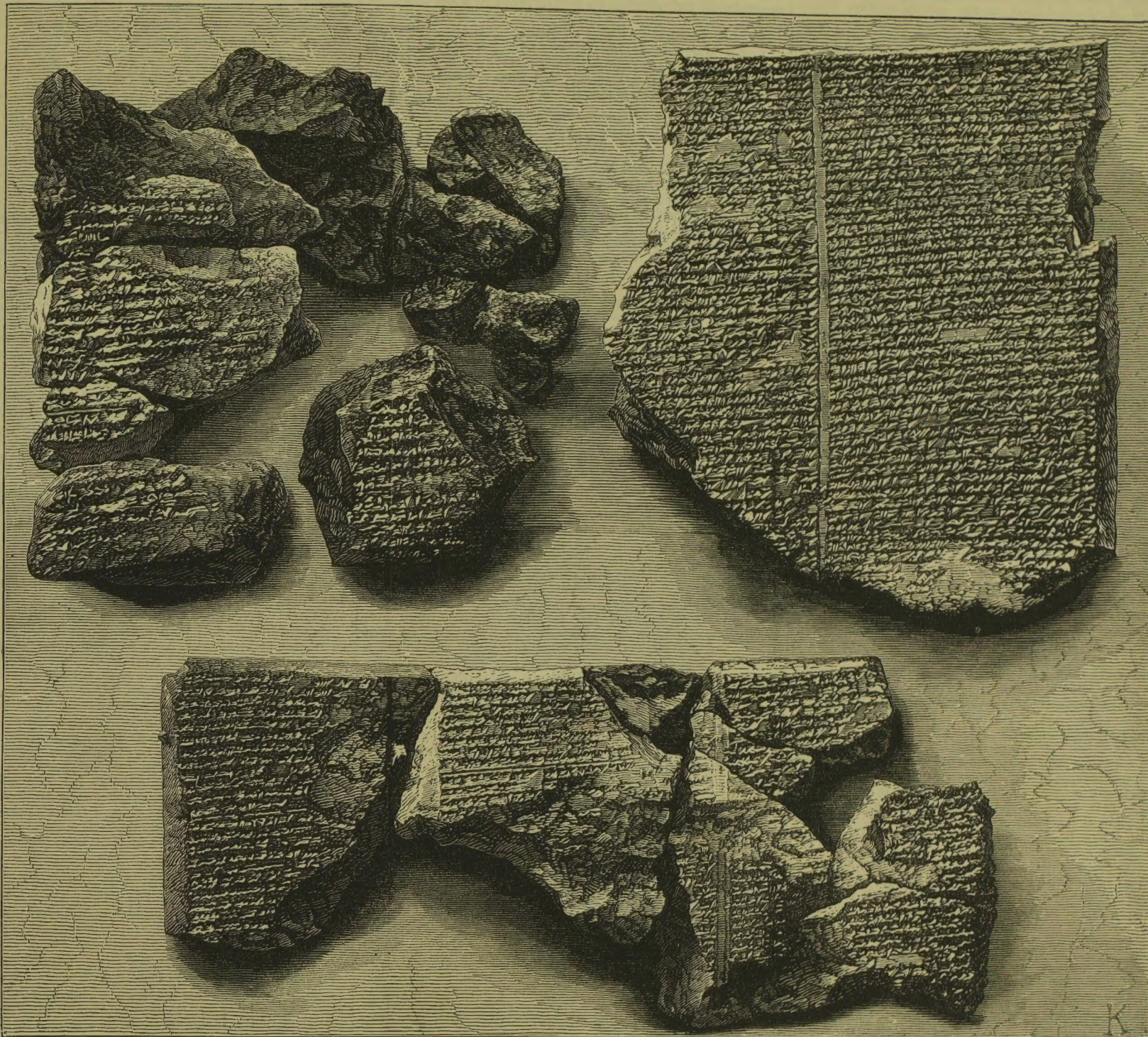
"RESTORING THE SIGN." BY T. GREEN.





THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA ALEXANDROVNA OF RUSSIA.





INSCRIBED STONE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE DELUGE.

## NINEVEH AND ITS RECORDS.

At a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, on Dec. 3, 1872, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, read a description of the newly-discovered Chaldean tablets brought from Nineveh, containing an account of the Deluge which in some points resembles that in the Book of Genesis. The date of these tablets is in the reign of Assurbanipal, King of Assyria about B.C. 668, but they are believed to be copies of more ancient tablets, which Mr. Smith would place as far back as B.C. 1000. Photographs have been taken by Mr. Stephen Thompson, and are published by Messrs. W. A. Mansell and Co., 2, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, by whose permission our Engraving is drawn from them. The inscription has been deciphered and translated. It only introduces a narrative of the story of the Deluge as an incident in the biography of a King named Izdubar. The King, having been afflicted with sickness, goes to visit a famous sage called Sisit, the Xisuthrus of Greek authors. This philosopher, instead of giving him any

medicine, tells him about the flood. Sisit declares that to him, as to Noah, the gods revealed beforehand that approaching catastrophe of the world. He also was commanded to build a ship and to embark therein his family and the seed of all life. There is a break here of fifteen lines, which probably related the method of his work. Sisit goes on to tell how the Ark was finished and caulked with bitumen; and how he then placed in it all his treasures, his wife and children and servants, beasts and all cattle, and fowls of the air. The command was then given him to enter the Ark and shut the door, when the great rain and the great flood began, various deities being engaged in this operation. The history further relates the stranding of the Ark on a mountain in Nizir, east of Assyria, which must be in Armenia, and may be Mount Ararat. There Sisit, like the patriarch in the Hebrew Scriptures, sends out different birds to see if the waters have abated—first a dove, next a swallow, lastly a raven. The dry land appearing, the animals and men come out of the Ark, upon which Sisit builds an altar and offers a sacrifice of thanks-

giving to the God whom he adores. After narrating this story, the wise man gave Izdubar some directions how to cure himself of his malady, which Izdubar performed, and returned to his native city of Erech.

It will be remembered that, about the beginning of this year, Mr. George Smith went to the site of Nineveh, with six months' leave of absence from his official duties, by an arrangement between the trustees of the British Museum and the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*; the latter undertaking to pay the expenses of his making some researches among the ruins of the ancient Assyrian capital, while the British Museum was to get such monumental relics as Mr. Smith could procure and remove to England. His labours have been successful, and their results will form a valuable supplement to those obtained in 1846 by Mr. Layard. We engrave a sketch by Mr. Smith, which gives a general view of the site of Nineveh, with the mounds of earth and stones called the Birs Nimroud, as seen from the top of the Khan Baleos, near Mosul. There will be further occasion to notice this subject.



THE SITE OF NINEVEH, FROM A SKETCH BY MR. GEORGE SMITH.



## WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

## SOCIETY OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

The collection which has now been brought together under the direction of M. Durand-Ruel, at the gallery in New Bond-street (the fifth of the Winter Exhibitions we have already noticed), is superior to any of its predecessors. Although numerically small (there being only 130 works in the two rooms) the gathering contains a much larger proportion of important or interesting pictures than heretofore. The latest phases of Parisian fashion in art are, as usual, to be found here, and there are some good examples of long-established reputation.

Eight works by the veteran Corot may be taken to represent much that is new in French art, though the style might carry us back many years. The painters' influence is unquestionably great, as may be seen in Pizarro's "Autumn" (12), Sisley's "Isle St. Denis" (114), two studies of landscape effect by Madame Cazin, and several other works here. And where an artist's influence is great it is safe to assume that his works contain something original and valuable. Corot's peculiarities are due apparently to a reaction from close and toilsome imitation of nature, and, like all reactionists, he has partisans and opponents who each rush into extremes. It may be urged with justice that his mode of interpreting nature is excessively conventional and wanting in particular truth; that his execution is mannered, his colouring and effect limited, sketchy, and often poor, and that he repeats himself ad nauseam. On the other hand, it is equally true that his simple and broad indications of beautiful natural effects of atmosphere and light, and his elegant compositions of speckled foliage, flowery sward, and stray cloudlets are poetically suggestive to minds unfettered by urgent memory of the varied fullness of natural realities. M. Corot's most ambitious work here, "Une Pastorale" (66), a large picture from the last salon, is, however, to our mind far less acceptable than many of his smaller productions. The elements of the landscape are of a pseudo-idyllic, secondhand order, and the pseudo-classical figures are equally hackneyed in motive. Pretensions as to the work in its dimensions and general aspect, it is wearisomely empty and unmeaning. Far preferable, to us, is the small "Village Street" (41), which we infer, from the definite character of its lighting and details, belongs to an earlier time. "The Fallen Tree" (24), also, is not without charm in its shimmer of stray glints of light. The secret of the painter's fascination is, however, best seen in "The Somme, One Hour Before Sunrise" (54), though a mere sketch of the slightest and rapidest. The all-pervading tone of dewy, silvery atmosphere, and subdued yet palpitating light, is exquisitely suggestive. However limited in range, this is truly refined art. Another master of indicative breadth relieved by points of effect, though working generally in a much more powerful naturalistic key, is C. F. Daubigny. "Washing on the Oise" (33) is a small but characteristic example; "Windmills at Dort, Holland" (21), though much larger, is comparatively tame. Courbet likewise aims at breadth of treatment. But his leading peculiarity is his contempt for everything picturesque, in the ordinary sense; indeed, he frequently prefers the ignoble and the repulsive in figures and landscape. He is, in short, the apostle of Communism in art. A dismal view of level sands near Honfleur (17), under an equally dismal sky, bears out our remarks. Jules Dupré and Diaz are both great masters of the technical qualities of vigorous effect, rich colour, and bold impasto. But the means to the end are always palpable—the results often exaggerated, and therefore more or less artificial. This, however, does not, it would seem, depreciate their works in the eyes of rich connoisseurs. In "Fishing Boats" (23), by the former, one might fancy that the artist had been thinking less of nature than Rembrandt in his later style, though the dark blueish colouring is different from any scale of hues the great Dutchman ever worked in. "An Opening in the Forest of Fontainebleau" (65) is a large and fine work by Diaz, but even more than usually black in the shadows. The recherche for effect is but too apparent in the contrasts of the white, lichened beach-stems against the dark foliage, and the sun-burst of the middle-distance against the sombre storm-clouds.

J. F. Millet occupies a place apart, in virtue of the pathetic sentiment almost invariably infused into his landscapes and rustic figures. No. 118, entitled "November," well illustrates his grave, sad mood. It represents a hillock in a lately-ploughed field, the brown mass of which is relieved against a lowering, rainy sky, with a streak of watery light along the horizon. A harrow lies in the foreground; a few leafless trees fringe the crest of the hillock; a man disturbs a dense flight of crows that, rising upwards from their quest of the scarce-covered seed in the furrows, quite darkle the air to the left. From these simple elements are produced a picture, of the impressiveness of which we could give but a faint idea. By T. Rousseau there is a beautiful little landscape, "A Farm on the Banks of the Oise" (45), from the Laurent-Richard sale, where it fetched about £1700. The trees in sunlight and their reflections in the placid waters of the river, are painted by this, the father, as he is sometimes called, of French landscape, with an unsophisticated, loyal love of nature which many of the artists above named would do well to imitate. The influence of Constable, Bonington, Crome, and other painters of the early English school may still be traced in some of the landscapes we have named, as also in Michel's "View in the Pas-de-Calais" (22) and Van Marcke's large and fine "Rope-Making in Normandy" (44). A smaller cattle-piece by the last is, however, more like—indeed, too like—his master, Troyon. "The Last Valley, Newport, U.S., the Scene of Bishop Berkeley's Meditations" (18) is a remarkable scene—the valley being formed by two curiously-shaped spurs of low hills which terminate suddenly at the sea-shore, and in the picture are gilded by slant sunbeams. We welcome the work as by Mr. J. Lafarge, an American artist of high repute in his own country, as well as on account of its very considerable merits. Another American artist, Mr. Whistler, is still more at home in the latest French school. He sends a coast scene, with yachts, to which he appends the punning title, "The Yacht-Race—a Symphony in B sharp" (110). The subject is more comprehensible than usual; and the "symphony" alludes, we suppose, to the tender harmony of the grey tints. Boudier's "Sunset on the Marne" (47) and Rico's "On the Seine" (5) deserve mention, as also Fantin's still-life pieces, though unequal in merit. The largest and best represents "Un Coin de Table" (83), with a breakfast spread on a white cloth and a rhododendron plant in flower in the foreground—a lovely piece of colouring.

The most important figure picture is "The Entombment" (20), by Eugene Delacroix, from the Faure collection—the best of several versions of this subject by the same master. The excellence of this picture is not to be found in its design, composition, or the expressions of the figures, but in the singularly rich harmony of its low-toned colouring and its fine chiaroscuro—qualities, however, which are not wholly original, but rather recall those of some of the later Italian masters. Ribot's "Girls Reading" (12), as usual, closely resembles Velasquez in his harder manner, with black shadows. Four large female figures, intended to personify the seasons, by H. Levy, are very spirited decorative works in a

French semi-classical taste. The artificiality of feeling admissible in such subjects is, however, quite misplaced in the same painter's large and theatrical altar-piece, "Christ in the Sepulchre" (93). "Paying the Tithes" (76), by J. Garnier—peasant-girls and children presenting levies to a conqueror of the Maximilian times—has clever points, but the colouring is florid and artificial. "Spanish Belles" (51), by Villefroy; "Young Marguerite" (35), by Landelle; "The Choir" (91), by L'Hermite; "An Arabian Market" (97), by Huguette; and pictures by L. Monzies, Dargelas, and Duez are likewise commended to the visitor's notice.

## MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, the sixth of the new series, included the remarkable pianoforte-playing of Dr. Hans von Bulow in Beethoven's concerto in E flat (the "Emperor"). The alternate grandeur and delicacy of his performance, the rare mechanical skill and still more admirable powers of rhythm and declamation, produced a marked impression, and called forth demonstrative applause. The orchestral pieces were Hadyn's fine symphony in D (No. 6 of the "twelve grand" composed for Salomon's concerts in London), Cherubini's overture to "Faniska," and Beethoven's second overture to "Leonora." Miss Jessie Jones, prize soprano at this year's music meetings, made a favourable impression by her singing in the difficult scena from "Fidelio" and Mozart's aria "Lento il pie." The other vocalist was Signor Gustav Garcia, who was much applauded in M. Gounod's sacred scena, "Abraham's Request," conducted by the composer, and the romance from "Tannhäuser," the latter of which was accompanied on the pianoforte instead of by the orchestra.

The Glasgow Musical Festival closed last Saturday afternoon with "The Messiah," the previous evening having been devoted to the production of the two works specially composed for the festival—a miscellaneous concert having been given on the Thursday evening. Of the preceding programmes we spoke last week; and it now only remains to refer to the novelties of the festival. First in performance on Friday week came Mr. Lambeth's setting of the 86th Psalm, "Bow down thine ear," for chorus, four solo voices, and orchestra. The composer is a highly-esteemed resident professor, who officiated as conductor at most of the festival performances. The principal solo portions of the psalm were sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. L. Thomas. The work and its composer were much applauded. In this piece, as elsewhere, the fine singing of the Glasgow Choral Union was a conspicuous feature. The psalm was followed by Mr. Best's skilful execution of Handel's first organ concerto, with orchestral accompaniments; and this closed the first part of the programme, the second part of which was devoted to Mr. Henry Smart's sacred cantata, "Jacob." The composer has long been eminent, not only as a masterly performer on the organ, but also for a large number of productions in various styles, the present work being the most considerable piece of sacred music that he has yet put forth. A previous important festival commission given to Mr. Smart resulted in the dramatic cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," produced at Birmingham in 1864. In this, successful evidence was offered of Mr. Smart's skill in writing for the combined effects of solo and choral voices and orchestra, especially in the command of the varieties and contrasts of the latter feature. "Jacob" is divided into three parts, distinctively entitled "The Flight," "The Marriage," and "The Return." The text has been compiled by Mr. M'Caul, and is based on the leading incidents of the scriptural narrative. The cantata opens with a short orchestral introduction. Among the most important pieces in the first part is a very effective and well-written chorus, "Blessed is the man;" others being the tenor air, "Oh! Thou that hearest," for Jacob, sung by Mr. Lloyd, and the elaborate and highly-coloured scene of the "Vision," for chorus, solos, and orchestra, terminating the first part. The second part commences with an orchestral prelude of a pastoral character, and full of melodious grace. The prominent pieces of this division of the work are an expressive soprano air, "Who is this that cometh?" for Rachel, sung by Miss Wynne; another for Laban (baritone), "The Good Shepherd," assigned to Mr. Santley; a duet for Rachel and Jacob, "Tell me, O fairest of women," and a bright concluding chorus, "Happy art thou." The final part is introduced by a few bars of orchestral symphony, leading to a contralto recitative and air for the Angel, the latter movement, "Be thou patient," a piece of smooth cantabile writing well suited to the voice and style of the singer, Madame Patey. A well-written duet, "Wherefore didst thou flee away," for Jacob and Laban, and a trio, "Come, let us sing," for them and Rachel, lead into a chorus, "Praise the Lord," of jubilant character and well sustained. Passing over a duet, "Behold, Esau!" for the Angel and Jacob, and other short numbers, we come to the final chorus, "O, praise the Lord," which, although neither so long nor so important as the other choral movement last referred to, is full of vigour, and forms an imposing climax to a work of high merit which must inevitably be soon heard in London. The cantata met with the most favourable reception, and Mr. Smart was called for at its conclusion. The success of the festival will not only benefit, as intended, the Glasgow Western Infirmary, but will lead to triennial meetings of the kind dating from 1877, which is to be the next occasion, in order not to interfere with the Birmingham festival, which will recur in 1876. Four years hence Glasgow will be in possession of a noble Townhall, more worthy of the place and its festivals than the inconvenient City-Hall in which the music meeting has just been held.

The sixteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts began this week, with a programme of sterling interest, although devoid of novelty. The selection commenced with Mendelssohn's first quartet (in E flat), performed by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbin, and Signor Piatti; the lady violinist having been associated with Mr. Charles Hallé in the execution of Beethoven's duet-sonata in A minor (op. 23), for piano and violin; and with him and Signor Piatti in Schubert's first trio (in B flat); Miss Alice Fairman was the vocalist and Mr. Zerbin the accompanist. At the afternoon performance of to-day (Saturday) Dr. Hans von Bulow is to be the solo pianist, as also at the concert of next Monday evening. The first recital of this great artist will take place on Wednesday next.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts, at Covent-Garden Theatre, are continuing their successful career. Among the latest features of interest have been the revival of the late M. Jullien's "British Army Quadrille" and the successful appearance of Miss Antoinette Sterling, the contralto singer from America.

The second concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday night, when Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" was performed; the solo singers announced having been Miss Spiller, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

The Wagner Society began its second season, yesterday (Friday) evening, with the first of a series of six concerts. The programme included two extracts from Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," Spontini's overture to "Olympia," that by Berlioz to "King Lear," a new pianoforte concerto by Joachim Raff (to be played by Dr. Hans von Bulow), and Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Of the performances we must speak next week.

## THEATRES.

Mr. Buckstone has resumed the conduct of the Haymarket, and on Saturday commenced his season with the revival of "The School for Scandal." His selection of this comedy is noteworthy on account of the several hundred nights' consecutive run of it at the Vaudeville. Nothing daunted, however, the experienced manager of the Haymarket mounts it again, without allowing for an interval of repose, with perfect confidence. Nor is he disappointed. The expected public response is not withheld, and he begins work with satisfactory encouragement. The cast of the piece, of course, follows custom; but it is eminently efficient. Miss Madge Robertson as Lady Teazle, Mrs. Chippendale as Mrs. Candour, Mrs. Fitzwilliam as Lady Sneerwell, and Miss H. Massey as Maria, form a group of artistes on whom entire dependence may be placed. With Mr. Howe as Joseph Surface, Mr. Kendal as Charles, and Mr. Chippendale as Sir Peter, is represented an attractive triad, sufficient for the support of any drama. Then there were Mr. Buckstone himself as Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr. Rogers as Sir Oliver, and Mr. Clark as Moses. The remaining parts, also, were respectably filled; the audience expressed their satisfaction by calling the principals to the footlights; and we doubt not that the week's business has been remunerative.

The Adelphi likewise reopened on Saturday with Madame Celeste as the star, in her favourite character of Miami, in "The Green Bushes." This play still maintains its pathos and interest, and the venerable actress is still as picturesque as ever in the leading situations. The cast was good. Miss Edith Stuart as Geraldine, and Miss Hudspeth as Nelly, were, as usual, equal to their parts. Mr. J. G. Shore acted Connor O'Kennedy with care and effect. Mr. Brittain Wright, as Grinidge, made sport of the character and extorted laughter; and Jack Gong, in the hands of Mr. Barsby, was full of humour; nor was Mr. T. W. Ford's Wild Murloch wanting in effect. The other parts were efficiently represented. The farce of "Two Heads are better than One" concluded the performances.

Sadler's Wells has been opened by Mr. Henry Powell for equestrian performances, such as "Mazeppa," the hero being represented by Miss Bessie Reid, who is well qualified for the part. She is much applauded, and frequently recalled. Miss Mandelbert also appears in "All that Glitters is not Gold." On the whole, Mr. Powell's management promises success.

Messrs. Spiers and Pond have erected a new theatre in Piccadilly, called "The Criterion," which is a structure of great elegance designed by Mr. Thomas Verity, of Northumberland-street, Strand. The sculptural embellishments are by E. W. Wyon, Esq. The building consists of dining-saloons and dancing-rooms, as well as of a theatrical auditorium and an ample stage. The former is constructed to contain about 800 spectators. The accommodation and decorations are all in superior style, and the whole design is of an advanced order.

The celebrated picture, by J. Portaels, of Brussels, representing "The Drought in Egypt," which has this year obtained the special gold medal offered for the best picture exhibited by a living artist at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, without regard to school, style, or subject, has been purchased for the museum of Washington, United States, at which a collection of paintings by modern artists is about being formed.

The Government has purchased of Queen's College, Oxford, a lease of the manorial rights over Plumstead-common, just as the Metropolitan Board is maturing a scheme for the preservation of the common as an open space for the use of the public. Complaints have recently been made by the inhabitants that the verdure of the common has been destroyed by the military horses, a large number of which are employed there daily in the teaching of riding and drill, and the military authorities have persisted in their right to use the space for that purpose, even without the powers which they have now purchased.

Mr. Bright has addressed the following letter to Mr. G. W. Sanders, of Stockton-on-Tees, in reply to an inquiry from that gentleman as to the meaning of the term "free land":—"I have often explained in my speeches what is intended by the term 'free land.' It means the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and the limitation of the system of entails and settlements, so that 'life interests' may be for the most part got rid of, and a real ownership substituted for them. It means, also, that it shall be as easy to buy or sell land as to buy or sell a ship, or, at least, as easy as it is in Australia and in many or in all the States of the American Union. It means that no legal encouragement shall be given to great estates and great farms, and that the natural forces of accumulation and dispersion shall have free play, as they have with regard to ships, and shares, and machinery, and stock-in-trade, and money. It means, too, that while the lawyer shall be well paid for his work, unnecessary work shall not be made for him, involving an enormous tax on all transactions in connection with the purchase and sale of lands and houses. A thorough reform in this matter would complete, with regard to land, the great work accomplished by the Anti-Corn-Law League in 1846. It would give an endless renown to the Minister who made it, and would bless to an incalculable extent all classes connected with and dependent on honest industry."

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, payments to the amount of £3200 were ordered to be made on life-boat establishments, including rewards to the crews of many life-boats for good services rendered during the heavy gales recently experienced on our coasts, when they were instrumental in saving fifty-five lives, besides assisting to rescue four vessels from destruction. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks. Several contributions to the society were announced, including £50 collected by Mrs. H. F. Penny, of Liverpool, on behalf of the Rhosneigr life-boat station. The following legacies have been left to the society:—The late Alexander Findlater, Esq., of Kingstown, £200; the late John Coleman, Esq., of Melbury Osmond, £50; the late Mrs. H. Clarke, of Elloughton, £19 19s.; and the late B. Barnes, Esq., of Ipswich, £5. New life-boats have been forwarded by the institution to Dunwich, Suffolk; and to St. Andrew's, N.B. The former was named the John Keble, after the well-known author of the "Christian Year," the boat having been presented by members of his family. The St. Andrew's life-boat is called the Ladies' Own, its cost having been contributed by the ladies of England, mainly through the exertions of Miss Smithers, of Newark.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF LISBURN.

The Right Hon. Ernest Augustus Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 9th inst. His Lordship was born on Oct. 30, 1800, the eldest son of John, third Earl of Lisburne, by Lucy, his wife, daughter of William, second Viscount Courtenay; and succeeded his father May 18, 1831. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Cardiganshire, served as his High Sheriff in 1851, and sat in Parliament for that county from 1854 to 1859. Lord Lisburne married, first, Aug. 27, 1835, his cousin, Mary, second daughter of the late Sir Laurence Palk, Bart., by whom (who died July 23, 1851) he had three sons and a daughter; and secondly, April 5, 1853, the Hon. Elizabeth Augusta Harriet (Maid of Honour to Queen Adelaide), daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Henry Mitchell, by his wife, Lady Harriet Isabella Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Ernest Augustus Malet, Lord Vaughan, now fifth Earl of Lisburne, who was born June 26, 1836; married, June 24, 1858, Gertrude Laura, third daughter of Edwyn Burnaby, Esq., of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire, and has issue.

THE HON. F. R. FORBES.

The Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, who died at Geneva on the 5th inst., aged eighty-two, was the second son of George, sixth Earl of Granard, by Lady Selina Frances, his wife, fourth daughter of John, first Earl of Moira. His elder brother, the late Viscount Forbes, was father of George Arthur Hastings, present Earl of Granard, K.P. Entering the diplomatic service, Mr. Francis Forbes was attached to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, 1812, and to that at Vienna 1814. In 1817 he became Secretary of Legation at the latter Court, in 1822 at Copenhagen, and in 1823 at Lisbon. In 1832 he was appointed H.M.'s Minister at Dresden, and in 1857 raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at that Court. In 1858 he went as Minister to Rio de Janeiro, and in the following year retired from the diplomatic service. He died unmarried.

MR. OSGOOD HANBURY.

Osgood Hanbury, Esq., of Holfield Grange, Essex, died there on the 4th inst., in his eightieth year. He was eldest son of Osgood Hanbury, Esq., of Holfield Grange, by Susannah Willett, his wife, daughter of John Barclay, Esq., of London, banker. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; and, succeeding his father in 1852, became senior partner in the old London banking firm, Hanburys and Lloyd. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Essex, and served the office of High Sheriff for that county in 1858. He married, July 21, 1817, his cousin, Eleanor Willett, daughter of William Hall, Esq., of Hilton Castle, Northumberland, by whom he had a numerous family. His eldest son, Mr. Osgood Hanbury, of Howe Hatch, near Brentwood, a justice of the peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for Essex, and a partner of the banking firm, succeeds to the family estates.

MR. CORRANCE, OF PARHAM HALL.

Frederick Corrance, Esq., of Parham Hall, in the county of Suffolk, whose death is just announced, was the only son and heir of Snowden White, Esq., M.D., of Nottingham, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of Major John Corrance, of Parham Hall (distinguished at Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden). He was born Sept. 3, 1791, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1837 he assumed, by Royal licence, the surname of Corrance in lieu of his patronymic, White. He was a J.P. and D.L. of Suffolk. Mr. Corrance married, Sept. 27, 1819, Frances Anne, third daughter of William Woodley, Esq., Governor of Barbice, and of St. Kitts, and leaves four sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Frederick Snowden Corrance, Esq., late 11th Hussars, J.P. and D.L., is M.P. for East Suffolk.

MR. TAYLEUR, OF BUNTINGSDALE.

William Tayleur, Esq., of Buntingsdale, Shropshire, died there on the 5th inst. He was born Sept. 10, 1803, the elder son of John Tayleur, Esq., of Buntingsdale, Deputy Lieutenant, by Penelope, his wife, daughter of Thomas Pearson, Esq., of Tettenhall Wood, in the county of Stafford. In 1827 he served as High Sheriff of Shropshire, and sat in Parliament for Bridgewater, 1833-4. Mr. Tayleur was never married.

M. DE METZ.

M. de Metz, the founder of the agricultural school and colony of Mettray, in France, which has served as a model for social reformers and philanthropists both here and in other countries, died recently, in his seventy-seventh year. It is now nearly forty years since M. de Metz began his labours in the reformation of young criminals. In 1836 he went to the United States to study the penitentiary system; and in 1840, on returning to France, he resigned several lucrative employments in order to give himself entirely to the great work of his life. Soon afterwards he established the Reformatory School and Agricultural Colony of Mettray, near Tours—the model of all similar establishments on the Continent and in England. He began with ten boys; at the end of the first year he had 300, and this number soon increased to 600. Since then, many thousand children have passed under his care at Mettray. M. de Metz was buried, last Saturday, in the cemetery at Mettray.

The proceedings of the Epping Forest Commission have taken an archaeological turn. Mr. Fisher, who represents a large number of commoners, put in at last meeting various charters relating to the forest. One of them dated as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor. Another was an attested copy of the Domesday Book.

Captain Jutelet, who commands one of the mail-steamers between Dover and Calais, was on Tuesday entertained at dinner at Dover and presented with the clasp of the Royal Humane Society, for rescuing one of a party of excursionists from drowning, whilst on an excursion from Dover to Calais. Captain Jutelet had already received the medal and parchment for previous acts of gallantry.

A soirée, to celebrate the opening of the new central stores of the Leeds Co-operative Society, took place in the Leeds Townhall on Tuesday night. About 4000 persons were present. The society numbers over 10,000 members, and made £4000 last year in profits. The new stores have cost £11,000. The society possesses several smaller stores in different parts of the town. Alderman Carter, M.P., and the Mayor were amongst the speakers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

W. O'B., Isle of Skye.—I do not recollect, and have no file at hand to refer to, or we would gladly inform you. 2. Your problem shall have early attention.

F. A. Key.—Giving check to your adversary's King does not deprive him of his right to castle, provided his King does not move.

Chess Problem.—I have received, with thanks, from W. Grimshaw—Messrs. W. and J. Pierce—W. S. Pavitt—Sh. rif. Spens—W. O'Brien—T. Hazen—J. O.—Howard Taylor—R. Blizard—REV. M. CLARE.—1. A problem, to be sound, should admit only of one solution. We do not see how White can mate in Problem No. 1547, as you propose, by 1. Q to K 8th (ch), nor how mate can be given in Problem No. 1544 as you suggest. Oblige us by not asking questions regarding a problem until you have thoroughly mastered the position. We have no space to spare.

W., of Ipswich.—Your programme should have been sent to us ten days earlier.

G. COLLIER.—Several correspondents ask how mate can be prevented in your Problem No. 1548 if White begin with 1. P takes P. You appear to have overlooked entirely that line of play.

G., Ipswich.—They shall receive early attention.

D.—Accept our thanks for your obliging consideration.

R. W. E.—The collection of chess problems by the Messrs. Pierce will be published, we believe, before Christmas.

LEMUEL.—1. Wait, and join the St. George's Chess Club, at the beginning of the approaching new year, sending your name meanwhile to the secretary, T. Hampton, Esq., 20, King-street, St. James's. 2. The book you mention has been out of print for twenty years.

R. M. E.—A very elegant little game, which has been marked for insertion.

H. T. W.—Be good enough to send us a few more specimens. Those just received hardly do justice to the well-known capabilities of the players.

QUID PRO QUO.—Let us have them by all means, if you can warrant their being genuine and hitherto unpublished.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1549 has been received from A. B. C.—C. M.—F. E. S.—W. Airey—St. Clare—J. Hale of Otley—J. Allaire—R. D. T.—R. R.—M. P.—W. V. G. D.—Runcorn—J. Routh—C. P. A. and T. E. M.—East Marden—R. H. T.—Boz—S. T. H.—M. D.—Lex—S. W. B.—Queen's Knights—Rubin—Box and Cox—A. Wood—W. E. R.—A. B. Tallantyre—H. F.—Pip.—J. C. K.—Chicago—T. my and Tiny—Holshausen and Groux—Fox—T. W. of Canterbury—S. Robson—Amphictyon—E. Frau of Lyons—D. M.—Q. P. Q.—Sim—Q. B. D.—Belsize—Bunny—T. Wilson Morris—Bradford—M. S. Britannia—R. D. Way—Ferdinand and Miranda—M. D.—J. H. W.—J. Janson—K. Mark—Cassa—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—F. S. A.—Monro—Peterkin—Frank and Diana—R. E.—W. S. G.—Harry and Emma—Benjamin—Try Again—Clivia—George—Manfred and Man Friday—Cosmopolitan—Egbert—R. A.—Percy.

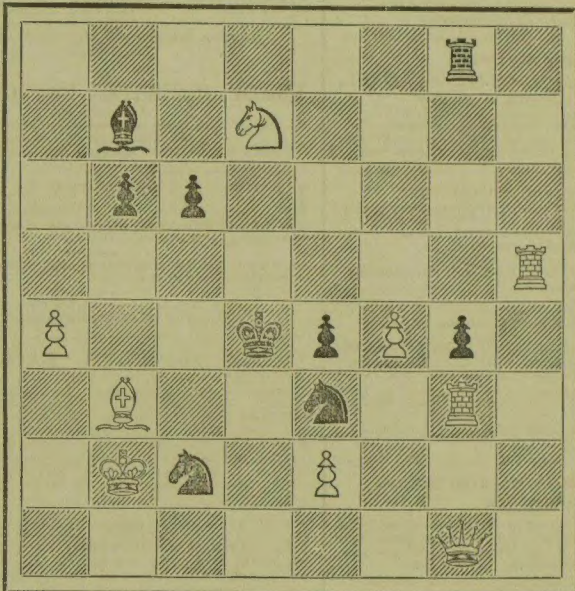
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1550.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to Q R 2nd B takes R 2. Q to Q sq (ch) K moves  
If he play Kt to B 7th, the reply is 2. Q 3. Kt gives mate.

PROBLEM No. 1551.

By Mr. C. W. M. DALE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

Game between Mr. ROSENTHAL and Dr. HERAL, a young but highly promising player of the Viennese Club.—(Sicilian Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. R.) WHITE (Dr. H.)  
1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th  
2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. P to K Kt 3rd P to K 3rd  
4. B to K Kt 2nd P to Q Kt 3rd  
5. K Kt to K 2nd B to Q Kt 2nd  
6. Castles R to Q B sq  
7. P to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd  
8. P to K B 4th B to Q Kt sq  
9. P to K B 5th P to K R 4th

This move was not sufficiently considered, and was a source of danger and embarrassment to Dr. Herai for some time.

10. P to K R 3rd P to K R 5th  
11. P to K Kt 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
12. B to K Kt 5th Kt to Q 6th  
13. Kt to K B 4th Q to Q B 2nd  
14. Q to Q 2nd Kt to K Kt sq  
15. K Kt to K 2nd

A curious move, but having at least the merit of originating some novel combinations.

15. Q to K R 7th (ch)  
16. K to B 2nd P takes P  
17. R to K R sq P to Q 3rd  
18. Kt P takes P R to K R 4th  
19. B to K B 4th Q to Q B 3rd  
20. B takes B

Mr. Rosenthal plays below his ordinary strength in parts of the present game. Here he had a favourable opportunity of bringing his Q Rook into the field by planting it at K Kt sq.

20. Kt to K B 4th R takes B  
Spite of the adversary's threatened move of R takes K B P, Mr. Rosenthal would have done better, we believe, by playing his Q to K 4th.

21. Q Kt to Q 5th R to K Kt 4th  
22. Q Kt to Q 5th Q to K R 3rd

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The following is the result of the first pairing in the annual handicap tourney of this club.

Coburn versus Ingold.	Pizze versus Rippin, E. C.
Mayow " Lord.	Pahl " Wisker.
Bird " De Vere.	Zukertort " Vyse.
Potter " Maas.	Beveridge " Lambert.
Walrond " Stevens.	Chappell " Lowson.
Nicholson " Cox.	Gastineau " Wilson.
Woodard " Dr. Ballard.	Eschwege " De Soyres.
Rippin, G. H. " Sothers.	Rabbette " Leigh.
Cohen " Pannell.	M'Leod " Reynolds.
Henke " Morris.	Down " Cohnfeld.
Bussey " Watts.	Lovelock " Major Martin.
Osborne " Webb.	Zappert " Cutler.

BLINDFOLD CHESS-PLAYING.—The Nottingham Daily Express, which has recently started a chess column, announces that Mr. Blackburne will give one of his extraordinary séances of blindfold chess at the Mechanics' Institution of Nottingham, on the 15th inst. On this occasion he engages to play ten games simultaneously, without a chess-board, against ten of the best players Nottingham can pit against him.

CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND THE BATH CHESS CLUBS.—The Bath has accepted a challenge from the Cambridge club to play two games, by correspondence, for a handsome set of ivory chessmen and suitable board.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils of Sir Henry Holland, Bart., were proved, on the 8th inst., by his sons, Sir Henry Thurston Holland and the Rev. Francis James Holland, the executors, the personal property (including leaseholds) being sworn under £140,000. The bequests in the will and codicils, with the exception of legacies to his servants, are entirely to testator's children. His eldest son, the present Baronet, is appointed residuary legatee of the personalty, and he gets all the real estate absolutely.

The will, with two codicils, of Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., was proved, on the 8th inst., by Charles Landseer, R.A. (the brother), and Thomas Hyde Hills, the surviving executors, the personal estate (including leaseholds) being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother Charles £10,000; to Mr. T. H. Hills, £5000; to Mrs. Ashton, 500 gs.; to Dr. R. D. Harling, £250; to Miss Marion Lee, an annuity of £100; and to his servant, William Butler, £100, all free of legacy duty; to his sister Jessie he gives all the jewellery and other articles given to him by her Majesty the Queen. The residue of his property is divided equally between his brother Thomas and his three sisters, Jessie, Annie, and Emma.

The will of Sir Richard Frederick, Bart., of Burwood Park, Surrey, and of Berkeley-square, was proved, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Henry John Fellowes, Thomas Henry Clark Terry, and John Folder, the executors; the personalty being sworn under £50,000. The testator directs his real estate to be sold, and, after giving out of the proceeds legacies to his sisters, gives the remainder to the children of his three sisters—Mrs. St. Leger, Mrs. Fellowes, and Mrs. Tyler. There are some legacies to connections and servants, and the residue of the personal estate he gives to the Rev. H. J. Fellowes and Mr. T. H. C. Terry.

The probate granted in Ireland of the will and codicil of Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, of Dublin, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 4th inst., the aggregate personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £300,000. The acting executors are Major William Blount, Miss Margaret O'Connor and Mrs. Monica O'Connor, the relict. The widow gets a residence with furniture and £5000 per annum for life, charged on estates which the testator bought of Lord Derby; and these estates are, subject thereto, settled on testator's only son. The residue of his property, after payment of some legacies, testator gives upon trust for his four daughters.

The will of Edward Tootal, late of Waste, in Pendleton, Lancashire, was proved at the Manchester district registry, on the 30th ult., by Margaret Tootal, the relict, Robert Alexander Kennedy, William Langton, and Arthur Barff, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to the Waste National School, the Eccles National School, the Pendleton Ragged School, the Nurse-Training Institution, Manchester, and the Recreation Ground, St. Luke's, Waste, £200 each; to the Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary and the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, £250 each; to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, £500; and there are numerous other pecuniary legacies. To his widow he gives £1000, all his furniture, and an absolute power of appointment over the residue of his property.

The will and codicil of William Hill, formerly of Thorpe Lee, Egham, but late of Clanricarde-gardens, Kensington, were proved, on the 3rd inst., by Mrs. Ann Hill, the relict, William John Bruty, John Pipler Kedell, and Charles Richard Stanham, the executors; the personalty being sworn under £80,000. Testator bequeaths to his widow all his furniture, plate, and household effects, £1000, and a further sum of £300 to distribute amongst such persons as in her opinion have a claim to their consideration; to each of his executors a complimentary legacy of £50; and the annual income of the residue of his real and personal estate to his widow for life—at her death the capital to be divided between his children.

Admiral the Hon. Edward Granville Howard, brother of the late Earl of Carlisle, is about to be raised to the Peerage.

Mr. Charles Merydun Doynne has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Wexford, in the room of Charles Arthur Walker, deceased.

The office of Richmond Herald, vacant by the decease of Mr. M. C. H. Gibbon, has been given to Mr. H. H. Molyneux-Seel, Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms.

As indicating the approaching return of her Majesty from Balmoral, notice is given in the Gazette that the state apartments at Windsor Castle will be closed to the public on and after to-day, the 15th inst.

A return relative to the endowed charities of the county of Northumberland has been issued in accordance with an order of the House of Commons. The total gross income of the charities is given as £27,424 12s. 2d., of which £5199 is devoted to purposes of education, £675 to endowments of clergy and lecturers and for sermons, £1223 to Church purposes, £42 to Dissenting places of worship and ministers, £10,357 to public uses; £8437 to almshouses, their inmates, and pensioners; £54 to distribution in kind, and £1260 to distribution in money.

A public meeting was held in Plymouth on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lord Graves. It was resolved to petition the Board of Trade to erect, at a cost of about £20,000, a breakwater at Mount Batten, in order to improve the harbour of Caltewater, an arm of Plymouth Sound. This scheme has often been mooted, and it has now been revived in consequence of a portion of the Channel Fleet the last time it was at Plymouth having to anchor in the exposed water of Cowsand Bay, the Sound being occupied by so many merchantmen.

An important addition to the Birmingham Queen's Hospital was made, yesterday week, by the opening of a new wing for out-patients, the cost of erecting which has been defrayed chiefly by subscriptions of the working classes of the town. The building, which will cost when complete £15,000, owes its existence to the movement begun by the working men, headed by Mr. Sampson Gamgee, about four years ago. The working men's contributions from 505 factories and shops alone amount to £4000. About £12,000 has been raised by means of the working men's organisation, including the proceeds of a fund in aid headed by the Queen with £200. The new structure is connected with the main building by glazed galleries, and will afford, besides the required accommodation for out-patients, additional beds for twenty in-patients. At the opening ceremony there were present Alderman Biggs, the Mayor; Captain Bullock, chairman of the managing committee; the Bishop of Worcester; Lord Wrottesley; Mr. S. Gamgee, the originator of the movement; Mr. Priddey, the secretary to the working men's committee; and a numerous body of the clergy, the medical men, and the municipality. Addresses were read by the secretaries to the hospital and the fund, and speeches were delivered by the Mayor, the Bishop, Lord Wrottesley, and others. The Prince and Princess of Wales have assented to the request of the Corporation of Birmingham to allow the new wing to be named after her Royal Highness.



**SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS.**  
AN EXAMINATION will be held at MALVERN COLLEGE on DEC. 19 and 20, for the award of FIVE HOSE SCHOLARSHIPS of £80 and FIVE EXHIBITIONS of £50. The awards will be for one or two years, according to merit, and to either Classical or Mathematical Candidates.  
For particulars apply to the Head Master.

**NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—ASSISTANCE is URGENTLY NEEDED to meet current expenses, owing to the high price of provisions, fuel, and other hospital requisites. The reliable annual income is much below the ordinary expenditure. DONATIONS will be thankfully received by Edward Enfield, Esq., Treasurer, 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park; and at the Hospital.  
HENRY J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.

**WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.**  
Persons of any Age, however bad their writing, may in Eight easy lessons acquire permanent and elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Bookkeeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; Arithmetic, Short-hand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. Smart, at his Sole Institution, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street. West of England Insurance Agency.

**NICE.—HOTEL DES ANGLAIS.**—A First-Class Hotel, facing the sea, and under English Management.  
R. BAKER HAYS, Secretary.  
80, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

**THE PALM-MALL.**  
This RESTAURANT is removed to more spacious and commodious Premises,  
14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place  
(Embracing the late Gallery of Illustration, which will be available for Regimentsal Dinners and similar parties).  
Entrance to Private Rooms in Carlton-street, adjacent.  
Open for Suppers, as before, under an exemption license.

**THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY.**  
Head Office, 16, Mark-lane, London.  
PORTS and SHERRIES .. 14s.  
CLARETS and SAUTERNES .. 11s.  
STILL WINE .. 17s.  
BRANDY, PALE or BROWN .. 25s.  
Full Price-List of 150 different qualities of Wines and Spirits on application. For the convenience of COUNTRY CUSTOMERS a single dozen or more of Wines or Spirits, assorted or not, will be sent by any Railway Station in England, BOTTLES, CASES, and CARRIAGE included, at an additional charge of 2s. per dozen on above prices. F.O.O. payable to W. W. Hughes.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**  
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork Brand "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

**HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER, 4s.**  
per dozen. Six dozen carriage-free. To be obtained of all Chemists and Wine Merchants, or direct from the Manufacturer's London Dépôt, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W., and 55, Grosvenor-street, W.

**THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR,** being the highest distinction, has been awarded to LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.  
Require the facsimile, in blue, of the Inventor's (Baron Justus V. Liebig) signature on the Trade-Mark Label.

**COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE (Limited),**  
Wholesale Manufacturers of and Dealers in CHOCOLATE, COCOA, COFFEE (as in France), CONFECTIONERY, &c.  
Thirty Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded.  
Every Article warranted pure, of the best quality, and at the lowest possible prices.  
To be obtained of first-class Grocers, Confectioners, and others.  
Factories—Bernoussy-Neuve, London; and in Paris.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER for BREAKFAST.**  
AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.  
Beware of Imitations.  
Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER for LUNCHEON.**  
AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.  
Beware of Imitations.  
Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

**MENIER'S COCOA.** Sold in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. packets and 1 lb. tins. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

**MENIER'S ESSENCE of COCOA.** Sold in  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. and 1 lb. tins, 2s. per lb. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

**MENIER'S CHOCOLAT POWDER, Plain and Vanilla flavour.** Sold in  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. and 1 lb. tins. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER defies all honest competition.** Annual consumption exceeds 8,000,000 lb. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.  
Factory and Warehouse:  
Southwark-street and Worcester-street, Borough.

**VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocos.

**FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.**  
The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.  
"The Caracas cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.  
Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

**GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.**  
**EPPS'S COCOA.**  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette.  
Manufacturers of Cocoa.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London.—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.  
Made simply with boiling water or milk.  
Sold by Grocers in packets only, labelled.  
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,  
48, Threpanie-street, and 170, Piccadilly.  
Works for Dietetic Preparations, Euston-road, London.  
EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES for Throat Irritation.

**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.**  
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed all Cocoa with the excess of Fat extracted. Recommended by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. In Air-Tight Tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Samples free by post. Cocotina à la Vanille at same price.—H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

**FLOUR.**—Whites, for Pastry, Households, for Bread, Wheaten Meal, for Brown Bread, Rye Meal, Rye Flour, Pure Flour of Egyptian Lentils, manufactured at Bullford Steam-Mills, Essex. Hungarian and Baltic Flour. Best Scotch Oatmeal, from Aberdeen and Berwick. Hominy and fine Indian Corn Meal, from New York.—Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHEPOLE, Liverpool-road, London, W.

**FIELD'S PATENT "OZOKERIT" CANDLES.**  
Improved in Colour.  
Improved in Burning.  
Made in all Sizes, and Sold Everywhere.

**AVOID DANGER, and at the same time promote Cleanliness and Economy, by using the WESTMINSTER WEDGE-FITTING COMPOSITE CANDLES,**  
Wholesale only of  
J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth London.

**CLOSE OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.**  
The Silk, Shawl, and Fancy Dress Courts representing Austria, France, and Italy, are placed with the announcement that all the principal Manufacturers have sold their Exhibited Stocks to a Merchant in England.  
PETER ROBINSON takes this opportunity of announcing that he is the Purchaser referred to, and that he will OFFER the varied Collection for SALE at his Premises, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, as soon as conveyed from Vienna.  
The following are the principal Manufacturers (to whom medals were awarded) who sold their exhibited productions to Peter Robinson:—  
P. Reichert, of Vienna.  
Freibich, of Vienna.  
Hilswatch and Isary, of Vienna.  
Hernboittel, of Vienna.  
Geissel and Jazer, of Vienna.  
G. Bressi, of Milan and Como.  
Tapisier fils and Debry, of Lyons.  
Ponson, of Lyons.  
Villard, of Lyons.  
Guinet, of Lyons.  
Jaubert, Andras, and Co., of Lyons.  
Tresca, Thorel, and Ratiouville, of Lyons.

**SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.**  
Black ground Silks, with floral designs .. 2½ ga. for 14 yards.  
Chêne Silks suitable for Dinner Wear .. 2½ ga. for 14 yards.  
English Moiré Antiques of the best manufacture .. at about half price.  
Grisaille Striped Silks, especially suitable for this season .. £1 13s. 6d. the Dress.  
The above special lots are unusually cheap.  
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**REGISTERED NOVELTY FOR LADIES' DRESSES.**  
**RUSSIAN CORDED POPLIN (Wool).**  
A special purchase of this charming Fabric, amounting to 1000 pieces, now ready, in all the new shades of Bronze, Violet des Alpes, Récéda, Navy, Ardoise, Grenat, Blue, &c.; also in Black, at £1 9s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.—Patterns free.

**ALSO, IN ALL THE ABOVE COLOURS,**  
**THE RUSSIAN POPLIN COSTUME,**  
ready for Wear, £2 9s. 6d. to 3s., elegantly made, according to the latest Paris Models. Several hundred always in stock. At PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

**FOR WINTER OR TRAVELLING DRESSES.**  
**RUSSIAN and INVERARY TWEEDS.**  
In rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Récéda, Bronze, Violet des Alpes, &c., from 16s. 9d. to 35s. the Dress.

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**SILK TERRY POPLIN.**  
Popeline d'Hiver, Drap Vigogne, Drap d'Italie, and many other Novelties suitable for the present and approaching Season, 2½ to 4 ga. the Dress.

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**YEDDO POPLIN.—ALL WOOL.**  
A Special Purchase, amounting to upwards of 2000 pieces, of this charming Fabric, beautifully soft, well adapted for the present and approaching season, 18s. 6d. the Dress (Patterns free), in Black and 48 shades of Colour. Specially prepared for PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street.

**IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL COLOURS.**  
**VELVET—FINISHED VELVETEENS.**  
Beautifully Soft Velvet Pile, Fast Black, and in Récéda, Bronze, Violet, Brown, Green, &c., 2s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. per yard, very wide.  
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**The "Leather" Make of Reversible**  
**YOKOHAMA SILK, in Winter Colours.**  
This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours, including Ciel d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert d'Oxide, Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argent, Ardoise Foncé, &c., is 46 in. wide, 38s. 6d. to 2½ ga. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from.  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.  
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**FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.**  
**RICH JAPANESE SILKS.**  
In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including the new Récéda, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Corail, &c., 28s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4½d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

**TULLE, TARTAN, MUSLIN, or GRENADINE.**  
**MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES.**  
Now ready, several hundred Robes, new Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 200s.  
The "Ada," a most charming dress, with Panier, Flounces, and ample trained Skirt, 1 guinea—a substantial box included.  
The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.  
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**PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED**  
**HOME-SPUN CHEVIOT SERGES,**  
beautifully soft and warm, in all the New Mixtures, 25s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.  
**SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF**  
**FINE FRENCH MERINOES,**  
in all the Colours, from 2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.  
Fancy Shirting Flannels (fast colours), 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d. per yd.  
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**WINTER FASHIONS.**  
An immense and beautiful Stock of FUR TRIMMED JACKETS in CLOTH, VELVET, and SEAL-CLOTHS, ready for inspection. Prices range from 2½ to 200 ga.  
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**RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS,**  
at Last Year's Prices.  
PETER ROBINSON still continues to sell his beautiful Fur Seal Jackets, both Plain and Trimmed Beaver, without any advance upon the prices of last season. The sizes are from 22 in. to 32 in. in depth, and the prices from 9s. to 30 ga.

**WATERPROOF MANTLES,**  
thoroughly Waterproofed, and in every way suitable for sea-side wear and for travelling, in a variety of New Shapes, and in all the favourite mixtures, 22s. 6d. to 50s.  
The GUINEA WATERPROOF, with or without Sleeves, in all the grey mixtures, both light and dark.  
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**FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS.**—The largest assortment of these beautiful Goods we are now offering at 1s. 4½d. per yard. Very soft and warm, brilliant colours, finest Saxony Wool.  
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.—Patterns free.

**WOOL SERGES EXTRAORDINARY.**  
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK now Selling at little more than half price. Beautiful Winter Colours. Price 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

**Established in**  
**SEVENTEEN HUNDRED and SEVENTY-NINE.**  
**BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS**  
are invited to inspect,  
at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S  
Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.  
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various workrooms.  
Lists, with Prices,  
on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO.,  
New and Gracechurch-street  
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

**SELLING OFF.**—The entire STOCK of  
Mr. JOHN SHARLANO, of Bishopsgate, General Draper and Silk-er, has been Purchased by CAPPER, SON, and CO., and will be SOLD OFF at their own Premises, on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst.  
60 and 70, Gracechurch-street; and  
169 and 170, Fenchurch-street, City

**NEW GOODS FROM PARIS.**  
PETER ROBINSON has now ready for inspection, at his MOURNING WAREHOUSE, a choice selection of very beautiful Mantles, Silk and Material Costumes, Polonaises, Millinery, Flowers, Confections, and Fashionable Novelties, which his Buyers have secured from the leading Houses.  
The Court Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

**RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS.**  
New Shapes,  
trimmed with a variety of Choice Furs,  
at moderate Prices.  
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

**A GOOD BLACK SILK for £3 10s. the**  
Dress of 14 yards (Degové).  
PETER ROBINSON, 256, Regent-street, W.  
For a Pattern direct to Regent-street, as above.

**SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at**  
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.  
Peter Robinson has now on Sale some very rich Black Silks purchased in Lyons very advantageously.

Excellent Black Gros Grains at 2s. 1½d. to 5s. 9d. per yard, and Glacés .. .. 5s. 9d. to 63s. the Dress.  
And Superior and most en-j at 6s. to 12s. 6d. per yard, during qualities .. .. 5s. 9d. to 27 10s. the Dress.

Also Shades in Greys, Slatés, Mauves, White, &c., equally cheap.  
Address for Patterns as above.—256, Regent-street, London.

**URGENT MOURNING.**  
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM."  
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.  
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**MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,**  
IN CORRECT TASTE,  
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5 ga.  
trimmed crape.

**SUPERIOR CRAPE.**—Special Qualities,  
that will not spot with rain.  
at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street.

**FROM ROUBAIX.**—New Goods for the Autumn Season,  
in Black and various novel textures, from 12s. 9d. the Dress upwards.  
at PETER ROBINSON'S, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

**LEWIS and ALLENBY beg to announce**  
that prior to the close of the year they will SELL their SURPLUS STOCK, in all departments, at greatly reduced prices, commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Lewis and Allenby are now giving their customers the full advantage of the fall in the price of Silk.  
Five per cent discount for Cash payments.  
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